# ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

For the Herald and Journal.

FAREWELL!

Addressed to Rev. R. W. Allen, at the close of his term as Presiding Elder on the New London District.

Farewell! farewell! We may not mourn For thee as for the dead, Thou hast not entered that dark bourne From whence no trav'ler may return, Whence hope itself hath fled. But yet we mourn ; for we shall miss The kind, familiar voice, That told us of a world of bliss, Or spoke of comfort yet in this, And bade our hearts rejoice.

The interest thou for us hast felt, Another soon may feel; Our griefs another's heart may melt, And he may kneel where thou hast knelt, And for our endless weal Pour forth the wishes of his soul. In ardent, fervent prayer; But even then, the thoughts that roll Across the mind, and spurn control, Will whisper of thee there.

The inexperienced and the young Have found a friend in thee; Thou hast not hush'd the faltering tongue, But ever round them thou hast flung The arms of sympathy, And cordial love is thy reward. No looks of dark mistrust Are thine-no doubting of thy word, But as a servant of the Lord,

They know thee good and just. God bless theer brother! May His love Thy earthly pathway cheer; He can the darkest cloud remove,-If He but smile, if he approve, Thou hast no cause for fear. God bless thee! These few words enshrine The wish that hundreds tell: It fain would speak in every line,-

And love for thee, and love for thine,

Is breathed in this Farewell! NEW LONDON DISTRICT.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### PERSONAL EFFORT.

Religion is a personal thing. The sins, for which we are condemned, are personal transgressions. We must repent for ourselves, be leve for ourselves, live, die, and be judged for ourselves. Our work, neither men or angels can do for us; if done at all, we must attend to it The most sublime and interesting bject to be accomplished through the instrumenity of the church—the evangelizing of the orld, and filling the earth with the glory of God-must be brought about through personal effort. The church is made up of individuals; and the grand sum of her moral light, strength. and influence, consists in the union of that possessed by her individual members, derived from the merits of the atonement. The church is renuired, through its different instrumentalities, to preach the gospel to every living creature;"
nd in order to do this, every member should feel that he has some part to act in winning souls to Christ. Your part in this work, dear brother, you must attend to, or it must remain undone, and the church be shorn of its strength to an amount equal to not only what is but what might influence. Every lack of personal efrt retards the work of God and the general triamphs of the gospel. God has favored all with at least, one talent, for the improvement of which he holds him accountable. Every individual, however humble his condition in life, or limited his sphere of action, exerts an influence which no other can, and for which he must answer in the great day of reckoning. This influence is strongest upon nearest friends, who feel its daily orce, and whose salvation may depend upon our efforts. Through your prayers, precepts, godly examples, they may be brought to rist, enjoy peace on earth, and eternal life in leaven; or, through your lack of effort, live in in, die without a Savior, and go down to people he dreary abodes of the lost. Again, this infuence will not die and find a grave with your earthly tabernacle, but it will live and be felt after you are dead and called to your reward The influence of every day's effort, or lack of effort, may roll on, from generation to generation, attended with eternal consequences, till time shall be no more. How necessary is personal effort, that our influence may always be found upon the side of truth and holiness. What glorious results may not follow the pious efforts of the weakest saint of God! Thus the everlasting interests of immortal souls call upon every Christian to "be up and doing, while the day lasts." The innumerable dangers to which mankind are exposed—the ten thousand temptations that assail them-the flood of fatal errors with which the world is deluged—the untiring zeal of Satan, and the sleepless vigilance and unceasing efforts of his emissaries in leading men to ruin, demand efforts and diligence on the part of every Christian, in persuading sinners to be reconciled to God and "flee the wrath to come." Should not he man of God be more active in doing good, han the skeptic is in doing evil? Many, innocent and unsuspecting, see not the fatal snares spread at their feet, and unless warned by your oice and guided by your holy examples, when too late to retrace their steps, may find them-

selves where hope nor mercy can never reach. "Let your light shine," is a divine precept and no Christian can live to himself and receive the approbation of heaven. Personal effort in extending the conquests of the Redeemer, is necessary for our peace and safety, here and hereafter. If you fail to let your light shine, the ight that is in you may become darkness. Your loys may decay, and your peace depart; your sky become overcast with clouds, and your path lost in darkness; your prospects of heaven be lighted, and your hopes of glory perish. You ay lose your sweet communion with God, felowship with saints, and title to heaven. It is only by continuing in well doing, that we shall find our path shining more and more unto the perfect day, and by diligence and perseverance that we can hope for an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom. The discharge of every duty gives a title to some precious promise, and every well-meant effort to promote the interests of Christ's kingdom, is certain of a reward.

"A cup of cold water" is not forgotten. What satisfaction on earth, to listen to the sation for your labors, to be welcomed to the eternal shore, the blood-besprinkled band, the

DELTA. Maine, March 22.

For the Herald and Journal.

## SANCTIFICATION.

EXPERIMENTAL TESTIMONY.

one of vast importance; one upon which I descarcely any who professed to live in a justified ight to dwell. How often have I, on receiving the Herald, eagerly glanced over it, hoping to find something written on the subject, and when I have had the pleasure of finding an article, how have I secretly wished the author had accompanied it with a relation of his own experience on the subject. There is nothing that will vibrate through the heart like experience. As I followers but what he gave ability to perform;

In a few months after I enlisted in this warfare, the Life of Hester Ann Rogers was put into my hands. I there discovered that there were greater blessings to be attained than I had yet enjoyed. I earnestly desired to be saved from all the remains of sin, which I had already found troublesome. I resolved at once to seek for a clean heart. I earnestly sought it about three weeks, devoting my time mostly to prayer and reading. I at length lost my burden; I knew not how. A sweet peace ensued, and a deep solemnity rested upon me. I felt a desire to commune with God alone. I enjoyed a consultation of God, I had all the evidence I could desire; for, although I had loved and studied it for more than sixteen years, it now appeared like an entire new book. There seemed to be a veil taken away, and all was plain and clear. The precious promises were all mine, and I could witness with the experience and feelings of the apostle, as I never could before. I could now reckon myself dead in sin, for it had no dominion over me; and alive to God, for I felt a lively interest in his cause. I read the fruits of the spirit, and humbly trusted that I possessed them. Paul says, "for we which have to commune with God alone. I enjoyed a constant spirit of prayer. I knew I felt a deeper work than I had enjoyed before, but I dared not fully believe it was the blessing of perfect love, because I had not the evidence which I expected because I had not the evidence which I expected out I had not the evidence which I expected ou a river; but I was young in experience, and did not fully understand the devices of Satan, nor the requirements of the gospel. I yielded to temptation, and got into darkness. I then resolved to seek the blessing in a more legal way, believing if I was faithful in the discharge of duty, and in bearing the cross, that I should grow into it; but I made slow progress, and sthough into it; but I made alow progress, and although I formed the best of resolutions, I poorly kept them. I was at times greatly blessed, and would receive new strength; but yet I had not complete victory over my inward foes. They frequently led me astray, and I often had to perform the work of repentance. But God was good; he seemed to pity me, and granted many wonder- and stay my mind on him. My joys are

salvation for us, and was in the dark as to the for temporal blessings, but my affections are set reason why I did not obtain the blessing. But I failed in my consecration. I make a sort of general consecration, without taking every minute particular into the account. I was called, in the twelfth chapter of Luke. I am now free providence of God, to make many sacrifices for from all painful anxiety, except for the salvation his cause, to which I cheerfully yielded, and of souls, and the advancement of Christ's cause thought I had given up all. In the year 1840 I I would here say, that after I fully set my was greatly blessed, and had great victory over heart to seek this great salvation, resolved that free from condemnation, and almost fancied the seemed to take all possible pains, so to speak, to

Know," until the summer of 1845; and how unlikeness to Christ, and an intense desire to be perfectly conformed to his will. I felt that it the name of Christ, are living in a famishing

"Worse than death my God to love, And not my God alone."

To be pure in heart was my constant desire. Nothing short of entire purity, I felt, could satisfy me. It was not happiness, or a high state of enjoyment that I sought, but to know that I was daily accepted of God, and to have a principle formed within which should keep me from all sin. I knew Christ had said, He that followeth me, shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life, and, whatsoever we asked the Father, in his name, it should be done for us .-I believed his word to be immutable; I knew the fault must be in me. I now resolved I would he wholly the Lord's, at the loss of all things

else. I earnestly besought the Lord to lead me in the right way, and show me every hindrance; daughter, in prayer.

I had, that evening, returned from a neighborto give me an undisguised view of my own heart, ough work, and have my heart searched to the centre. And O, what a nest of worldly appetites lecting, there appeared an unusual fervor on the and selfish desires were disclosed to my mind! go thorough; I examined one thing at a time, and paused over each, until I saw how worthless and insignificant they were when compared to a life in Christ. I was enabled to overcome and dispense with all worldly matters, with tolerable ease, out when I came to my family I was fast. The cords which bound them to my heart were fastened so strong that I could see no way to loosen them. I knew Christ had said, He that Voice of praise and thanksgiving to God, from learts filled for the first time with a Savior's learts filled for the first time with a Savior's law I loved Christ, but I could not see how I love, brought into the path of life through your than I loved Christ, but I could not see how I learn the answer which she gave me,—"Sir, I can instrumentalized the compensation of the compensatio anxiety for their welfare. I pondered over it never rise, till I find my Savior." I saw at for days; I earnestly besought the Lord to sub-

when standing before the "Great White Throne," spirit he won my affections from all earthly objects you may be permitted to present to Christ, robed ere I was aware. He showed me the inconsisting white, those saved from Satan's power, through your influence, as they shall wing their way to the paradise of God for ages yet to come! One word more. What you do, must be done quickly—the night cometh when no man can work.

Brother, sister, you will soon offer up your last. Brother, sister, you will soon offer up your last could do with them just as he pleased; that his prayer—deliver your last message—put forth your last effort—set in motion the last wave of your influence upon the ocean of time! Time, with you, is drawing to a close-death is at hand watch over them with a father's care. I saw the —to-morrow you may be in eternity! "What-soever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy be sanctified. All was given up and consecrated, but self.

And now, would I be willing, could I posses this inestimable blessing, to fully confess it, at all times, and in all places, where I might feel it required of me, and to labor for the advancement of his cause in every way which duty seemed to call? Here, again, seemed a hard case. Nature quailed; this was truly nailing self to the cross. I saw that I must stand alone, I knew of no one who professed to enjoy the Br. Stevens,—The subject of holiness is to me blesssing, with whom I could communicate, and

was ruminating on these things, it occurred to me that his yoke was easy and his burden light to that as I professed to do unto others as I would all who willingly took it upon them. I saw there that they should do unto me, I ought to give a relation of my own experience, through the Journal. I thought but little of it, at first, but as it frequently revolved in my mind with increasing weight, I made it a subject of prayer, and felt evidence, that I could not doubt; but I now saw conscious the Lord required it of me. Although I feel my unworthiness, I will not for a moment indulge a secret wish to be released from any duty which I am sensible He requires at my hands, for I desire that his will may be done in all step in the dark. But I ventured to believe, and In the early part of my life I embraced the soon those sweet words were whispered, "Be of religion of Christ, and was fully determined to be his faithful subject while I sojourned on earth. In a few months after I enlisted in this warfare, the Life of Hester And Parameters and the Association of the Life of Hester And Parameters and the Association of the Association of the Life of Hester And Parameters and the Association of the Life of Hester And Parameters and the Association of the Life of Hester And Parameters and the Life of Hes

would attend it. My peace, for a while, was like our abode with him." I felt an indwelling God, a river; but I was young in experience, and did a present Savior. I cannot here allude to all the times elevated, and sometimes depressed; but ful answers to my prayers.

Years passed on. I had many long and severe struggles for victory over my besetting sins. ance with God. The fear of death is gone, and firmly believed that Christ had purchased full nothing binds me to earth. I am truly grateful

my inward foes. I lived a number of months victory or death should end the struggle, Christ long sought blessing mine; but I had not the assurance I wanted, neither was I saved from the fear of man. But I again gave way to temptadrew me on by the cords of his love, and kept Thus I struggled along—sometimes in the the priceless pearl constantly held up before me light, rejoicing, and sometimes in the dark, moan-daily assuming new beauties and new attractions ing, and sometimes on the island of "Dont until its importance outweighed all other things below the sun. Who would not love such often when I have enjoyed the smiles of God's friend—such a Savior? And now, my greates countenance, have I firmly resolved to live so near the Lord that my evil propensities should never more lead me astray. But, alas! how ineffectual are all our resolutions, unless Christ has spiritual want in the whole human family, how full possession of the heart. I sensibly felt my painful is the thought, that so few enjoy a full

> state! A LOVER OF HOLINESS. Maine.

> > For the Herald and Journal.

## THE DETERMINED SUPPPIANT.

She was but thirteen years old, but she had re ceived the benefit of pious parental example, and f Sabbath school instruction. The father, once pious class leader on earth, now rested from is labors, and reaped his reward in heaven.-Her mother, ever anxious for her child's conversion, had sent her, in company with pious companions, to the prayer meeting, while she had retired to her closet, to-wrestle with God for her

and to let me see it as he saw it, although the ing town, not knowing that our prayer meeting sight might appal me. I desired to have a thor- was to be a scene of so much interest. But before it commenced, while the people were colpart of Christians, and an unusual seriousness or I no longer wondered that Christ would not make the part of sinners. And when the meeting was his abode in such a heart. I besought the aid of opened, it occurred to me that an early invitahis spirit in the examination. I endeavored to tion to mourners to come forward for prayers. would not be inappropriate or useless. gave the invitation, six chairs were located in the centre of the room, and immediately filled with mourners. They knelt with us in prayer, while three devoted brethren addressed the throne in their behalf. Then, to vary the exercises, and to relieve their position, I invited them to rise from their knees while we sang,

"Arise, my soul, arise."

dwelling-place of angels, by those led to shun the paths of sin and gates of death by your warning voice! What heavenly glory shall fill your soul,

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We knelt again in prayer. All prayed at once, and yet without confusion; for there was but one sentiment, one sympathy for the suffering child. Her voice mingled with the voices of others, and at last rose above them, in agonizing, personal petition. She prayed with the sympathy of a child, and with the understanding of an experienced Christian. Her prayer compassed all subjects connected with her convictions, her guilt and her parden till it finally became nor guilt and her parden till it finally became nor glory. Selah."

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory shall come in. Who guilt and her pardon, till it finally became narrowed to one petition, that she might be prepared for heaven—that she might meet her pious father there; that she might gladden her mother's heart; that she might go to heaven with Ann

and Charlotte, her companions who knelt at her side, and struggled for her deliverance. Her prayer ceased. A feeling of relief came over us; we felt that prayer was answered, and need not be repeated. Amelia rose from the chair where she had been kneeling for full two hours. Her face shone like a sunbeam. She said God had answered her prayer, had forgiven her sins, and prepared her for heaven. I left her in the heavenly way; and when I reach my Father's house, I expect to meet this dear child, this determined suppliant, there. J. T. P.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### "CHARGING GOD FOOLISHLY."

Is it not charging God foolishly and wickedly, been a subject worthy of being made a picture to say an evil is "providential," when we know of. Dr. Wolff—great traveller though he be; it was caused by the wicked agency of man?-Does any one suppose that the famine in Ireland countries and people, though he has passed—is, would have been, if all the population had been in going through England, as helpless and inextaught wisdom, industry, and frugality, instead of perienced as a child or school-girl. I have heard being ridden, and kept in ignorance by the priest- a clergyman of the north of England say, that hood?

table providence!" It hurt my feelings to have gentleman in question took the Doctor to a hotel, man charge God as the author of it, because I and ordered refreshments, &c., for him, the latthink he is not the author of unnecessary misery. Again, some sick people, who made themselves so by indulgence in hurtful appetites and passions, are attributing their sufferings to him, in- friends in one place put him into a coach, and his stead of to themselves.

their Maker, rather than love him; it does their East and Eastern literature, so ethereal an enthuminds great mischief; and I wish Methodists siast-that if he were not looked after in this way would leave off such Calvinistic remarks. They the chances are that he might go into the wrong are almost as hurtful as the opposite extreme, Uni- coach, or not go at all. Yet, strange to say, as an versalism. OBSERVATOR. March 23.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### CHRIST'S TWO-FOLD NATURE.

BY W. C. W.

tween an offended Sovereign and his rebellious subjects. Now, for one to be a Mediator between two parties, it is necessary that he be on a level with both parties, and a friend to both .-And such a being was Christ. In him were mysteriously combined divinity and humanity. He was God-man, equal with the former, and on a so soft, so low, so ladylike, that I involuntarily level, sin only excepted, with the latter. In this started and looked up. capacity he succeeded in appeasing insulted justice, and procuring pardon for the guilt.

"O what a scale of miracles is here! Pardon for infinite offence; and pardon Which speaks its value infinite!"

Our Savior being truly God and truly

we read, "Cursed is he that trusteth in man, and ing woman. maketh flesh his arm." Or had Christ appeared among men clothed only with the attribute of sewing?" I inquired. Deity, consternation would have seized upon the scended to disrobe himself of heaven's glories, morrow." and take upon him our nature, a human body and a human soul. He is styled "Son of Man" with a shudder, I ascended the stairs. above sixty times in the New Testament, and "You can keep on up to the garret."

a few years since, a striking and eloquent passage pale forehead, around which clung masses

man and divine nature. See the blessed Savior son, to do plain work," was all I could say. in Bethlehem! born of a woman, born in a stable, and laid in a manger. Here are circumstances have not tasted food! and to-morrowof humility, pointing out his human nature. But gasped, and tried to finish the sentence, but could mark circumstances denoting his divine nature. A star announces his birth, and angels sing his both homeless and starving! natal song! See him at the grave of Lazarus! He weeps like a man; and then says, 'Lazarus disciples, walking upon the water, like a God. O. see the hope of Israel, on yonder bloody tree, nailed to the cross! He suffers like a man; then opens the gates of paradise to the dying thief, like to his bed. God. In yonder sepulchre, alas! in yonder sepulchre, wrapped in his winding-sheet, my plessed Jesus lies, pale and cold in death, like a man; but on the morning of the third day he burst the barriers of the grave, and rose triumresurrection. He takes a piece of broiled fish and of an honey-comb, and did eat with his disciples, like a man; and then he leads them to them he ascends in radiant majesty, far above all heavens, a God confessed! God has gone up

"All hail the great Emanuel's name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him, Lord of all !

"Let every kindred, every tribe, On this terestrial ball, To him all majesty ascribe, And crown him, Lord of all."

Gilmanton, N. H.

#### THE REV. DR. WOLFF.

When he had the living or curacy in Yorkshire

which he resigned to go in search of Conolly and Stoddart, he gave up his pulpit to a Syrian bishop, who actually preached to the poor people in Arabic in the morning, Dr. Wolff giving them an English version of the same sermon in the afternoon. I think a Yorkshire country congregation, listening to a long discourse in Arabic, must have been a subject worthy of being made a picture thousands and thousands of miles, through strange some time ago he came consigned to him, and Some evenings since, a distinguished officer of this Commonwealth called it an "unaccountraveller," as though he were a parcel. The friends at the other take him out; for so abstract-These sayings lead the young to hate and dread ed from external objects is he-so full of the Eastern traveller, few men discovered such energy or foresight-he then seemed to rouse himself to the exigencies of the way; but he hardly, I suppose, thinks it worth while keeping his eyes open in a country where travelling has no greater danger than a railway collision. He'd make less mistake in going from Jerusalem to Jericho, than in going from Cornhill to Paddington. About money he is equally careless; he does not seem to know the value of it, or if he does, he despises it; he seems equally indifferent whether it be a sovereign or a shilling which he draws from his pock-Jesus Christ has been appointed a Mediator be- et.—Correspondent of the Bristol Times.

### SAD CHANGES OF FORTUNE.

"Do you give out work here?" said a voice "Do you give out work here?"

"Not to strangers," was the rude reply. The stranger turned and walked away.

I left the shop, and followed the strange

Passing Thompson's, she paused—went in sympathise with both. He not only knows the saw her face-it was very pale-her hair, black secrets of the Almighty, can read all the thoughts as night, was parted on her forehead-her eyes, which fill his great heart of love, and is well ac- too, were very black, and there was a wildnes quainted with the feelings that pervade his mighty in them that made me shudder. She passed on be "touched with the feeling of our infirmities." If Christ were mere man or a super-human I follow further? She was evidently suffering created being, we could not safely put our trust much. I was happy-blessed with wealth, and in him. Were we to trust in such an one we Q, how blessed in husband, children, friends! should bring upon ourselves Heaven's curse, for knocked—the door was opened by a cross. look

"Is there a person living here who does plain

"I guess not," was the reply. "There is affrighted hearts of the children of men. But he woman up stairs, who used to work, but she can't who is "the image of the invisible God," conde- get no more to do-and I shall turn her out to-

when thus called his humanity is doubtless refer-screamed after me; and so I did-and there I red to; when called "Son of God," reference is saw a sight of which I, the child of affluence. had to his divinity. The union of his divine and had never dreamed! The lady had thrown off human nature are inexplicable to our short-sighted her hat, and was kneeling by the side of a poor, vision, yet no harder to believe than a great many low bed. Her hair had fallen over her shoul acknowledged truths which are far above and be- ders—she sobbed not, breathed not—but seeme motionless, her face buried in the covering of the yond our comprehension.

The nature of our Redeemer is graphically set wretched, miserable bed, whereon lay her hus forth in a discourse which issued from the press, band. He was sleeping. I looked upon his high from which I cannot forbear quoting in this con- damp, brown hair-it was knit, and the pale hand clenched the bedclothes-words broke from his "If the two-fold nature of Christ be a mystery, it is a blessed mystery; full of sweetness, as well as full of wonder. For observe, how beautifully haunted him! I could bear it no longer, and it falls in with the account given of him while he knocked gently on the door. The lady raised tabernacled here on earth. In this account, cir- her head, threw back her long black hair, and cumstances of humility and circumstances of gazed wildly on me. It was no time for ceregrandeur are made strangely and sweetly to blend mony; sickness, sorrow, want, perhaps starvatogether, indicating at the same time both his hu-tion, were before me. "I came to look for a per-

"O, give it to me," she sobbed. "Two days we not. She knew that to-morrow they would be

"Be comforted, you shall want no more!" I kept my word. In a few days she told n come forth!' like a God. Approaching the bar- all; of days of happiness in a sunny West Indian ren fig-tree, he hungers like a man; and then with isle, her childhood's home. Of the death of her a word withers the fig-tree away, like a God .- father and mother, of a cruel sister and brother-During a raging storm on the sea of Tiberias, he in-law; how she left that home, hoping to find a lay in the ship, with his head upon a pillow. He brother in America; how she sought in vain, but slept, like a man; but being called upon he arose found, instead a husband; he too, an English-and rebuked the winds and the sea, like a God. man, a gentleman, a scholar, had been thrown Having wrought a stupendous miracle, he goes upon the world. Sympathy deepened into love; into a mountain apart to pray, like a man; and alone in a crowd, all the world to each other, they at the fourth watch of the night he comes to his married. He procured employment in a school she plain needle work. Too close attention to the duties of his school, long walks, and scanty fare, brought ill health, and confined him at length

The shop from which his poor wife obtained work failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long, weary days for employment, many had none to give, others "gave no work to strangers." Thus I found them, to comfort them phant! like a God. And see him also after his for a little time; then, I trust, they found a com-

The husband died first; died, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute ethany and blesses them; and as he biesses appealing look he gave me. I took her to my own happy home—but it was too late!
It is a very little time ago, I went one morning

with a shout; the Lord with the sound of a trumpet! Sing praises unto God, sing praises; sing praises; sing praises unto our King, sing praises!"

to her room. She had passed a restless night; them, the purse of gold. "No," he said, "my had dreamed, she said, of her dear George; she life was worth more than money, and I do not called me her kind and only friend, begged me wish to be paid for doing right."

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhili. } No. 15.

ny home. "Lay me by my George, and God will bless you," were her last words to me. I led my hushed children to look upon her sweet pale face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I gave them the first knowledge of both; then I told them of the sin, the cruelty of those who wound the "stranger's"

#### INDIAN MISSIOFARY.

Dixon W. Lewis is a Choctaw of pure blood, of benign and thoughtful countenance, stout build, and is now in his 21st year. When a lad, wandering through the streets with his "Breech about," he was taken into the house of a kind Christian lady, now residing in Mobile, and fed at her table. He says the blessing she piously asked before eating impressed him very deeply, though he understood not a word that was said. Dixon was persuaded to go to a Sunday School. He learned to read, and was converted to the faith and obedience of the gospel. The Juvenile Missionary Society of Mobile took him under its care, and sent him to the Alabama Centenary Institute, bearing his expenses, clothing him, and supplying him with books. From this Institute he was sent, by the same benevolent Society, to Emory College, Georgia. At the session of the Alabama Conference, in 1846, he was admitted on trial in the travelling connexion, and appointed to labor among a large remnant of his own tribe, then living in Kember county, Mississippi.

His people, though there was not a Christian among them, very soon and willingly built him a school-house and a church; and thus the Choctaw Indians, with a much more enlightened policy than is frequently displayed among ourselves, planted in their midst, simultaneously, the two greatest levers of social reform the world has ever known-the schoolmaster and the preacher.

His school opened with thirty-six scholars, embracing children from five years old to adults of thirty-eight. He instructed them, and prayed with them, and, in three months, thirty-two of them were hopefully converted. All these joined the church but four, and the reason why these did not join, was, to use his own language, "Because two of them were too little, and the other two were children of proud chiefs." At the close of his conference year, he reports one hundred and three conversions, and a church organized among the Choctaws-ninety-eight strong. His father was among the converts, and many of his relations, and an old man over one hundred years of age.

In reply to my question, "What appeals do you find most effectual in addressing an Indian congregation—what arguments do you use? Do you persuade or alarm?-terrify by the awfulness of hell, or allure by the brightness of heaven?"-he answered: "You can't scare an Indian. The best way of dealing, is to represent God as one who claims and has a right to his obedience; and then tell him how and in what to "What were your first encouragements that the word was producing its effect upon your people." He answered: "An increased respect for the Sabbath."—Richmond Advocate.

## DEATH AND THE GRAVE.

Few words are so full of meaning as these, or convey to the mind of man more solemn and impressive thoughts. Death, the king of terrors, is coming on his pale horse from behind the distant future. The multitude fear his coming, but few

watch for his approach.

Death has a sting. The grave with its coldness and silence, is unwelcome. In all ages, and in all countries, there is a reluctance in the heart of man to die. Death cannot be contemplated, by many, even at a distance, without pain; and so general is the unwillingness to become familiar with the thoughts of death and the grave, that a case is rarely found, where the individual can speak of his departure with the same composure and serenity of mind, as of matters belonging to the world. Death! To think of dying-of knowing the bitterness and agonies of the last hour-of the sight failing-the world recedingeternity opening! These are thoughts which the unsanctified heart cannot dwell upon without agitation. Nature shrinks from the thought, much more from the reality. But the heart sanctified by grace, can look steadily and calmly at death. The Christian can triumph over death and the grave, and walk cheerfully through the dark valey. He alone is the conqueror. He becomes the victor when vanquished, and triumphs as he falls. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

## THE TOLLMAN'S FAMILY.

In the town of Dessau, in Germany, there was long bridge over the Elbe. The ends of the bridge were much lower than the middle. The toll-man's house was placed upon the highest part of it, in the centre. In the spring of the year, when the ice was breaking up, there arose a great storm, and the river, with the broken pieces of ice, came roaring down so violently, that the ends of the bridge were soon carried away, and nothing was left but the middle arch of the bridge, with the toll-house upon it, which looked as if it were upon a little island in the middle of the river. force of the river was so great that it was impossible that this arch should stand long, and the poor tollman feared that his house would soon be carried away by the waves, and his wife and children all drowned. There were a great many people on the banks, pitying the poor man's fate, as he and his wife and his children screamed to them for help; but the storm was heavy, and the ice made it dangerous, and they were all too cowardly to go out in a boat, to try to save the poor family from drowning. Among them was a rich count, who held up a large purse of gold, and offered it to any one who would go and save the tollman and his wife and children; but no one would risk his life for money. At last a poor man came along in a wagon, and as soon as he saw the danger the poor people were in, he set off in a little boat, and never minded the storm. He got safely to the toll-house; but he had to go three times before he brought away the whole family. Just as he was landing the last load, the arch gave way, and the house was carried down the river .-The poor father, and mother, and their children, were too happy to speak, when they found they

The count then offered the poor man who saved

AND

ON. Law, Theo-ks. Also a p, Pot, Bill, aard; Draw-seed Visiting amel's Hair ers, of every Ink Slates; Oct. 22.

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OKING GLASSES, le, CLERY. 3 doors from ton.

RGE ALLEN, LIAM NOBLE ive notice that he a more eligible lot short notice.

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VE.

Cornhill, Boston. R BRACES, for core tion of superior paint-of the largest size and the Geography, Topog-ne sacced buds, from a views in Asia Minor.

AL GRAMMAR. he English Language, rogressive methods on the lecture style, apn the lecture stre, ap-trymology and Syntax; ercises in false Syntax; a, Figures, and an Ap-plete Systen, of Gram-and in other Grammars, o obtain a thorough and guage. Dy DTER H.

guage. Dy DTER 11. t. and Natural Science edition, improved, 1846. CHOOL GRAMdytical Grammar of the II. SANBORN, A. M., ed Books may be had at Co., B. B. Mussey, and D., Portland; and of the Gui Feb. 10.

ON, ATTORNEY, STATE OF MAINE. STATE OF MAINT COURT SQUARE, BOS ON-ears in Maine, non-resi-in that State, or who de it for their advantage to ad the extensive acquaint has formed there.

ND JOURNAL. who undertake the risk an solely for the benefit of o hout receiving any fee or he profits that accrue, aft publishing, are paid to the L is published weekly,

a the New England, Pro Vermont Conferences, nt may be made. d for publication, should post paid.
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revivals, and other math the Post Office to which ! For the Herald and Journal.

LIFE OF REV. E. F. NEWELL.

LIFE AND OBSERVATIONS of Rev. E. F. Newell, com-piled from his own manuscripts, by Rev. C. W. Ains-Br. Stevens,-Whether it is owing to good or bad

taste, there is not the slighest narrative of past events in the history of Methodism, written and published by the fathers who yet linger among us, but I seize upon with amazing delight, and de-your it with marvelous avidity. How can I help it? It is the prompting of an instinct which I have no disposition to resist. If it be a mental disease, or a mobid clinging to denominationalism, then be it so; no one need hope for my recovery, for I am free to declare it as my opinion in the matter, I am past

I am exceedingly fond of well written and eloquent history, such as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," or Alison's History of Europe. I love to read the good old England writers; particularly do I love the fine English of Johnson, Addison, Steele, &c.; and as to the elevated and lofty style of Robert Hall, and Thomas Chalmers, why, I am in perfect raptures with it; and then, in regard to the literature of the modern reviews, give me the productions of that giant among the intellects of the day, Macauley.

But I declare to you, there is not a work in histo-

ry, philosophy, divinity, or literature of any kind and s, but I will lay it down, any time, to peruse the simple, unadorned, unpretending, yet devout naratives of our old Methodist preachers. They tell of times that were perilous, and they give the records of deeds more than chivalrous. The charm of these productions is the piety they breathe, and the triumphs of grace which they relate; why may we not have mo of them? A few of the patriarchs of American Methodism are yet with us; let them rescue from oblivion the treasures of experience, facts and incidents which they possess, ere it is too late. Some of these remarkable men have already engaged in this work. Fathers Smith, Washburn, Stocking, Kent, Kibby, Eathers Smith, washourn, security seems now &c., have done a noble work for the young men now their places, and, for one, I tender them most taking their places; and, for one, I tender hearty thanks for what they have written.

I have also read, with peculiar interest, the Life and Observations of our venerable father Newell. It claims nothing more than to sketch the experience and fortunes of a pioneer Methodist preacher. This is done in style wholly unpretending, yet the reader will find it adorned with two graces rarely met in modern literature - simplicity and Christian hu-

Our aged members will certainly be delighted with the perusal of this little book, and our young people will be interested and profited. Purchase and read the book, and you will call me a true prophet, in this

Nor will it hurt young Methodist preachers to read this humble production, especially those who have never had the privilege of mounting their horses to travel four, six and eight weeks circuits, to preach in barns, school houses, groves, kitchens, and a few times, in the course of a year, in a very humble chapel. How many among our young ministers would submit to this kind of education, after becoming learned in the schools and colleges? Not those, It recken, who think themselves exceedingly wronged by the Presiding Elders and Bishops, if they are ap-pointed to labor beyond the smoke of the large towns and cities. Such successors of our departing fathers, had better study with greater attention, and seek after, with greater earnestness, the qualifications of a good Methodist minister. Worcester, March 30.

P. S. The Life of Father Newell is published by Br. C. W. Ainsworth, Worcester, Mass.

#### For the Herald and Journal.

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Dear Fathers and Brethren,-As the next session of our Conference is to be held at this place, at the suggestion of several of the preachers, I wish to call your attention to a few things connected with the business of the Conference. Will the Committee of Examination, and all the

candidates be here in season to attend to a thorough examination, prior to the opening of the Conference? This is very important, as is well known, to expedite the business of the Conference. Would it not be well for the chairman of the Committee for each year's study, to give notice, in the Herald, of the time for the committee and candidates to meet? It is hoped that the brethren will come fully prepared to pass a good examination; satisfying the c that they have attended faithfully to the studies pre Your future usefulness and success, as ministers of the everlasting gospel, depend very much on the preparation you make for examination. The age in which we live, presents, every year, additional claims upon us. Shall we prepare to meet It is very desirable that the reports from the cir-

cuits and stations should all be prepared beforehand, and ready for the first call—the Sabbath School and Missionary reports forwarded at the first session; the Sabbath School report to the Secretary of the Sabbath School Society, and the Missionary report to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society. We request these reports thus early, that the anniversary of the Sabbath School Union may be held on Thursday, P. M., the second day of Conference, and the anniversary of the Missionary Society on Friday.— Will the members of our church, and all others who please, take notice of the time of holding these an-We think you will be niversaries, and be present? highly entertained and greatly profited.

As the form for the Sabbath School report, pre-

pared by the Corresponding Secretary, was not u derstood by all, last year, causing some errors, I will give the form, with a few explanations.

## Porm of Sabbath School Report.

1. No. of Schools. No. of Officers and Teachers.

No. of Scholars, (including children and adults.)
 No. of volumes in Library.
 No. of Bible classes, (the number of classes com-

posed of adults.)
6. No. of scholars in classes, (too young to recite

lessons, taught to read, &c.)
7. Expenses of school this year, including class and library books, Sabbath School Advocates, tick-

Raised for benevolent purposes, (for foreign

No. of Sabbath School Advocates taken. 10. No. of conversions, (in the Sabbath School

the present year.) - Circuit, or Station. ---, Preacher. See that there is no mistake, for it is very import-

ant that these reports be correct.

The Missionary report should contain the amount raised on the charge, during the year, with the money enclosed, if not forwarded before, with directions in

regard to its disposition, if any; Missionary concert, how often field, with the name of the district, station, and preacher. Please be particular, brethren, and have these reports all ready, for they will be called for the first session of Conference. For information with regard to places of entertain

ment, please call at the parsonage. Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., March 30.

## For the Herald and Journal.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

This young and flourishing Institution is in su This young and nourishing insulation is in suc-cessful operation, under the supervision of Rev. R. S. Rust, assisted by other able teachers. The spring term commenced the 24th ult., and numbers 135 students, many of whom are pious, and bid fair to be ornaments in the church, and a great blessing to the world. The boarding-house is now kept by Rev. Silas Green, in whose ability to give satisfaction the Trustees have full confidence. This Institution presents to the members of our church, and all our friends, an inestimable privilege. Can parents and guardians do their children a greater favor than to send them awhile to the and them awhile to this Seminary? Let me inquire of those at a distance,—Will not the superior advan tages here, over the small schools in your own neighborhood, counterbalance the extra expenses for fare? In the thousands of families who worship with us, within the bounds of this Conference, are there not hundreds, if not thousands, of children to be educated?

joined? If you have much to bestow upon your children, be sure to give them a good education; if little, let that little be education.

## HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1847.

#### A CAPITAL PROJECT.

We have long thought that one of the mighties books every where in their course; and who can tell the good achieved by the memoirs and writings of Wells, Fletcher, Benson, Hester Ann Rogers, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Cooper, &c. 1

The flood of literary trash which is now overwhelming the land, has, we fear, swept from general use many of these precious productions; and there is evidently need of new measures to disseminate them afresh among our people. We have often asked ourselves the question, Why could not our Book Concern publish them in a series, in neat and attractive style, and at suitable intervals, as a domestic library, and bring the vast agencies of our presses and preachers into a movement for their general circulation among us? We had proposed to ourselves some editorial articles on the subject, when we found that the Western Book Agents were announcing a programme of the very project. They call it the Wesleyan Family Library. It will consist of two series .-The first series contains twenty-two volumes, 18mo., on a variety of subjects, each volume being complete in itself, and the whole well and uniformly bound and lettered. The series amounts to ten dollars, and we think will be found as cheap as any equal number of volumes of similar size and execution.

The second series contains twenty-four volumes 12mo., bound and lettered as the above, at twenty

We subjoin a list of each series, with the price per volume.

#### WESLEYAN FAMILY LIBRARY. Series 1st, at \$10.

No. 1. Pilgrim's Progress, 2. Peck on Christian Perfection, 18mo., 50 3. Sketches and Incidents, 2 vols. in one, 50 4 Doctrinal Tracts. 5. Fletcher's Appeal, 6. Village Blacksmith. 7. Dixon on Methodism, 8. Mormonism and the Mormons.

9. Fulfilment of Prophecy, 10. Carvosso, 11. Bramwell. 12. Annals of the Poor, 13. Christian Philosopher,

14. Life of Abbott, 15. Convert's Gnide. 16. Mother's Guide, 17. Christian Student,

18. Self-Knowledge, 19. Dialogues on Popery, 20. Mammon, 21. M'Owan on the Sabbath,

\$22. Maury on Eloquence,

#### WESLEYAN FAMILY LIBRARY. Series 2, at \$20.

35

\$10.00

No.	1.	Wesley Family,	21	00
	2.	Life of Bishop Roberts,	1	00
	3.	Hibbard on Baptism,	1	25
	4.	Rule of Faith,	1	00
	5.	Peck on Chris. Perfection, 12mo.,	1	00
	6.	Clarke's Theology,	1	00
	7.	Episcopius,	1	00
	8.	Morris' Sermons,	1	00
	9.	Original Church,	. 1	00
	10.	Companion for the Afflicted,		73
	11.	Life of Fletcher,		7
	12.	Life of Luther,		73
	13.	Advice to a Young Convert,		7
	14.	Power on Universalism,		60
	15.	Life of Dr. Coke,		7
	16.	Apostolical Succession,		7
+	17.	Wesley's Missionaries to America,		7
	18.	Primitive Church,		7
	19.	Life of T. Ware,		7
	20.	Wesleyan Theology,		7
	21.	Watson's Conversations,		7

A capital project do we call this, and we cannot con ceive why it should not be practicable. Suppose, for instance, that one volume of the first series should be issued every fortnight—then, in less than a year, subscribers could furnish themselves with the 22 be uniform, handsomely lettered, and with some

22. Saint's Rest,

23. Centenary of Methodism,

24. Watson's Wesley,

THE CONFERENCES-THE HERALD. Subscribers are respectfully reminded, that we are expecting large remittances from them at the ensuing that no other questions or interests will be allowed to the publishers of it, but the venerable and disabled men who have administered to you and your fathers the bread of life, and the suffering widows and or-The proceeds of the paper are appropriated to them. should, eventually, and very soon, assume our just in this light, these debts assume a peculiar characteristic proportion of the great work which Christ has as ers become guilty not only of injustice, but of injus-tice aggravated by the violation of most affecting of Dr. Harris, that 'to decline the missionary cause considerations of gratitude and charity. But, breth-ren, how few of you can plead necessity for the nonpayment of these debts! Is there not carelessness to say the least, at the foundation of this evil ?-Though the aggregate is large, yet the individual sums are small; a slight effort, a transient sacrifice sums are small; a slight effort, a transient sacrifice on your part could pay it. You will feel better, as may add, that such a change is recommended by the well as make others feel better, by settling it faithwell as make others feel better, by settling it faithfully. We present the matter to you as Christian

## THE PREACHERS

they are educated? What is a little distance or expense, compared with the character of the school, Are reminded, that as we have no special agent

the nature of the instruction, and the associations en- eral; the task is not difficult; the sum for each appointment is comparatively small. Divided among so many, the work is reduced to a slight effort, but The summer term will commence May 26, and continue eight weeks. Tuition for 11 weeks, for common studies, \$3,00. Higher branches, \$3,50.

J. Stevens.

Sanbornton Bridge, March 30, 1847. Conference. We hope all will be able to pay for their paper with commissions. If any are deficient, it is not too late now to make it up. Let such bring the money for two new subscribers to Conference, and the object will be gained.

#### BAPTIST STATISTICS.

We learn from the Richmond Christian Herald, that there has been a decrease of Baptists in five of the New England States, from 915 in Vermont, to instrumentalities of Methodism, was its literature .- 20 in Massachusetts. Connecticut exhibits a gain Wesley, and our first ministry in America, scattered of 182. New York shows a decrease of 3.432. New Jersey and Delaware show a small decrease, and Pennsylvania a gain of 33 members. Of the Western States, Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa show a small decrease; Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, an increase. These are the States embraced in the Baptist Missionary Union, in which the decrease has been, in eleven States, 6427 members, and the increase in five States, 747-showing a diminution, during the previous year, of 5680 members. We present a tabular view of these States:

	Churches.	Baptized.	Members
Maine,	300	274	21,475
New Hampshire,	102	86	9,577
Vermont.	112	73	9,183
Massachusetts.	234	291	30,088
Rhode Island,	43	153	6,943
Connecticut,	108	755	16,212
New York,	811	2,755	87,776
New Jersey,	86	373	11,454
Pennsylvania,	202	1,686	27,873
Delaware,	1	3	342
Ohio,	477	1,185	25,766
Indiana,	364	1,062	18,366
Illinois,	292	539	12,342
Michigan,	162	510	8,431
Wisconsin,	40	77	1,740
Iowa,	36	127	913
Indian Territory,	16	125	1,671
Oregon do.,	2	_	40
	3,338	10,074	270,292

In the States connected with the Southern organ ization, fourteen in number, the tabular statement exhibits an increase in each State, with the excepion of Maryland and Virginia. In Maryland there has, no doubt, been a diminution, and this is the only exception. The loss in Virginia is given at 489 .-The deficiency in the returns of the Dover Association would about offset this loss; but in addition, the Washington Association, containing 1,100 members is omitted-one church in the Middle District Association failed to report itself; one large church was dismissed to join another Association, in which its returns will not appear before next May. So that nstead of losing, Virginia has gained about 1,500 members. The increase in thirteen States is 16,000, the decrease in Maryland, 49, leaving a nett gain, in the South and South-West, of 15,951 members .-The largest increase is in Tennesse-2940; the next in Mississippi-2384. Deducting the loss in the North from the gain in the South, the increase in the Baptist denomination, the past year, has been only 10,271 members, a much less addition than has | lidity of these claims. been experienced in any one year for many years past. We present a tabular view of the States embraced in the Southern Baptist Convention:

	Churches.	Baptized.	Member
Maryland,	22	89	1,900
Virginia,	512	3,478	80,145
North Carolina,	454	2,417	32,671
South Carolina,	389	2,537	40,237
Georgia,	620	3,555	47,151
Florida.	32	139	1,333
Alabama,	427	2,610	28,210
Mississippi,	326	1,779	19,539
Louisiana,	73	329	3,311
Texas,	24	334	672
Arkansas,	67	75	2.015
Tennessee,	440	2,985	32,159
Kentucky,	685	2,639	60,371
Missouri,	334	1,167	16,366
Dist. of Columbia,	4	25	706
	4,409	23,937	366,846

## OUR MISSIONARY AFFAIRS.

DR. OLIN'S ARTICLE IN THE QUARTERLY.

The last Methodist Quarterly contains an able and eloquent article on the condition of our Missionary work, from the pen of President Olin. It proposes some very important changes in our present system of Missionary operations. The following is its chief "These strictures are made with no intention to

cast censure upon the society, or any of its agents. who, we are perfectly confident, have conscientiously discharged what has seemed to be their duty; but for the sole purpose of exposing the inherent and hitherto insuperable repugnance of our existing missionary arrangements to the uncongenial work of evangelization in distant pagan lands. The system rejoices and triumphs in the home field, which, for wenty-seven years, has presented an antagonism to the foreign interest strong enough to overcome the anxious wishes of the church, and the honest purposes of the society; and so adapted is the m nery, by which it connects itself with every part of the land, to perpetuate this narrow favoritism, that an application for, and aid from, the missionary by any rising or waning society of five and subscribers could furnish themselves with the 22 twenty members, is likely to be urged upon the volumes, at less than an average of 50 cents a fort-board with an advocacy earnest enough to drown the night. We hope the eastern agents will favor us Macedonian cry of the five hundred millions of with a similar arrangement, and that our preachers and families will enter heartily into it. We hope one that we shall never do anything valuable in the thing further, viz.:—that these volumes will not be evangelization of these nations, without some new sent out in our old-fashioned, and unattractive binding, however substantial it may be; the covers should that we must have a distinct board of foreign min be uniform, handsomely lettered, and with some marked peculiarities, which will distinguish them as the "Wesleyan Family Library." sions, responsible to God and the church for the zeal-ous, faithful prosecution of that one work, leaving to the "Wesleyan Family Library." so long and so well. This division of labor could hardly fail of being highly beneficial to the home interest, while it would open to the church a new and effectual door for the development of its energies in doing good. A more important subject than this will not occupy the deliberations of the General Conference at its session in 1848; and we devoutly hope Conferences. This is the most favorable opportunity in the year for our friends to send us money free of church would soon roll away her greatest reproach, in the year for our friends to send us money free of expense. We never had so much due us as now.—

church would soon roll away her greatest repeated and regain confidence in her own resources and counsels. We should no longer hear of doubtful, In withholding this money, you deprive not merely mortifying discussions about extra efforts to send out phans of such of them as have gone to their rest. - might be despatched in a single year, and that we ter; where they are unnecessarily withheld, subscrib-this, we shall doubt the substantial piety of the dechurch we are refusing to assist.

We add a few more passages:

"In favor of our proposal for the establishment of conducting foreign missions, we country. Ours, we believe, is the only attempt to ment of interests at once so distinct and so important The example of the British societies is inapplicable The example of the British societies is mappingatively to our circumstances, as they have comparatively little concern in domestic missionary operations.

"If, in addition to this indispensable change, to perceive any reasonable

Are reminded, that as we have no special agents in the field, our reliance is entirely on them for collecting our bills. The commission we pay is lib-

creased their missionary resources, we should confidently expect to see the church of our choice enter upon this long neglected field of Christian duty with brightening prospects and fresh impulses, and under a system well adapted to foreign, no less than to home, evangelization. Every Presiding Elder in the Canada Conference is charged with the care of the missionary interest in his district, and it is made his missionary interest in his district; and it is made his duty, in concert with the churches, to organize missionary societies, and provide for the collection of funds, and to hold, annually, and in all suitable places, missionary meetings, for which he has authority to detail the preachers at his discretion, providing, meantime, for their pulpits, by the aid of local preachers, or otherwise. The introduction of such a feature into our missionary system—of such an element of power of efficiency and order—could not ment of power, of efficiency, and order—could not fail of producing the most important results. It would and the view, on approaching from the west, is rediffuse missionary spirit and activity throughout the entire connection, and, at the same time, strongly tend to combine more closely, the different sections of the church under a common system, and for the prosecution of common enterprises—objects of the highest value, which are often counteracted, especially so, we think, in the missionary work, by the subdivision of the church into so many Conferences each the centre of a distinct sphere of operation, and liable, therefore, to fall under the influence of sec interests and views. The change proposed would unquestionably impose new and onerous duties on the Presiding Elder, who would need to be a man of bodily and mental vigor, as well as of great indus-try and zeal; but the office would, we think, find its compensation for the additional burden, in its vastly increased usefulness and respectability. Of this modification, as of the first proposed, we are ready to say that we can perceive no good reason against its adoption. It would harmonize perfectly with our itinerant economy. It would be a glorious recognition of the importance of the missionary work, of its identity with Christianity itself. It would make of our denomination, in fact, what it has ever claimed to be, and what it confessedly is for all the purposes of domestic evangelization, an essentially mis

#### MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

In consequence of the peculiarly trying nature of the climate in Western Africa, the Protestant Episcopal Foreign Missionary Committee have resolved to allow their missionaries to return on a visit to their names. to the United States every fourth year, for the purpose of recruiting their health. A similar rule has been adopted by the London Church Missionary Society, in reference to the missionaries at Sierra Leone. This is a bad necessity—very expensive, and a great interference with the Missionary work. Our plan of sending our colored men, chiefly, is the only remedy.

#### EDUCATION OF FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

will of the late John Woodward, Esq., late of New York, Consul General of the Republic of Texas, by which it appears that the entire estate of this gentle- Franklin Fisk, Franklin Gavitt, man is left in trust to the Mayor of New York city, to be applied exclusively to the education of free per- low, E. B. Bradford, Cyrus C. Munger, Samuel C. sons of color. Mr. Woodward expresses his prefer- Brown, W. Livesey. ence that they should be educated in Africa. At the time of his decease Mr. Woodward held titles to field, committee on the Bible cause. vast bodies of land (some 2,500,000 acres) in Texas, and the value of the estate will depend upon the va-

## STATE OF THE UNION.

The English papers say that all the States of the Union have a public debt in England, except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, and improvement of church finances. Missouri-nine. The following nine,-Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, health. Adin H. Newton, F. W. Bill, John F. Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama—have paid their interest without interruption. Pennsyl- to Elders' orders. vania suspended in 1842, and resumed in 1845. Charles M. Carpenter, supernumerary, was elected Eight have failed. and are still in default; Missis- to Elder's orders, and given an effective relation. sippi, Indiana, and Arkansas, failed in 1841; Illinois,

## LITERARY ITEMS.

tinency and scientific accuracy to his inquiries and reasonings, he has produced a book that displays great labor in the collection of facts, patient and comprehensive habits of thought in their generalization, and clear scientific arrangement in the combination of the whole into systematical form."

Prof. Upham's philosophy has met with such approbation in Germany, the land of metephysicians, that it has been translated into their language.

Professor Napier, editor of the Edinburgh Review and also of the last edition of the Encyclopeda i Britanica, died at Edinburgh, on the 11th of February, aged

PLANT TREES .- Gerard, a quaint, but earnest writer, who flourished long since, gave his fellow men the following good advice. It is as good and applicable now as then:

"Forward," says he, "in the name of God, graft, set, plant, and nourish up trees in every corner o your ground. The labor is small, the cost is nothing; the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty; the poor shall have somewhat in time of want, to relieve their necessity, and God shall reward your good minds and diligence."

The venerable Elder Harvey, who preached in New York, within a year, who was much respected for his piety and worth, and who has long been revered for his great age, died at Franklin, Herkimer county, N. Y., on the 18th ult., in the one hundred and twelfth year of his age. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war in New England, but commenced preaching, after peace, and continued a faithful and pious lecturer of the Baptist persuasion, until the day of his death.

Bishops, and 125,000,000 members. In America, both North and South, 12 Archbishops, 60 Bishops, and 26,000,000 members. In Asia, 26 Archbishops, 4 Bishops, and 1,200,000 members; and in

## Correspondence.

## PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

Full River-Methodist Church-Conference Doings.

FALL RIVER, April 7. The Providence Annual Conference is now hold ng its session in this place. Fall river, at the present time, numbers a population of some twelve thousand. Its location is very delightful, and highly healthful. It stands on a noble elevation of land, markably fine. It is said to contain one of the best of harbors, but as yet, little is done in the line of shipping, the enterprise of the town being turned mainly to manufacturing, possessing an excellent water privilege upon a stream from which it derived its name. It will be recollected, that less than four years since, the town was ravaged by fire-a calamity which laid the whole business portion of it in utter ruins. It is now rebuilt in good taste, and in a most substantial form. Many a massive pile of buildings exhibits the astonishing enterprise of the The M. E. Church was destroyed in the above men-

tioned fire. It has since been rebuilt, at an expense of some fifteen thousand dollars. It is a noble edifice, and will accommodate a congregation of near a thousand persons. The society numbers some four hundred communicants. A revival of religion has been in progress for some six months past, and still continues in unabated interest. Souls are daily being converted. Praise the Lord. The Conference opened its session this morning.

at 9 o'clock. Bishop Hedding in the chair. The Bishop read the sixth chapter of Hebrew, then gave out, and led the good old hymn, of precious memory,

#### "The praying spirit breathe, The watching power impart,'

and at the close of singing, led in prayer. The list was then called, and some sixty preachers responded

David Patten, Jr., was chosen Secretary, and Daniel Wise, Assistant.

A committee of three, Warren Emerson, Erastus Benton, and A. H. Newton, were appointed Conference stewards. A committee of three were appointed to furnish

nerton, and Abel Stevens. Committee for the Preachers' Aid Society :- Daniel Webb, Paul Townsend, John Howson.

A committee was then appointed to ascertain the manner in which the missionary money should be The Journal of Commerce has been shown the disbursed. Frederick Upham, R. W. Allen, B. Otheman, for said committee. Committee on Sunday Schools.-Daniel Wise,

Committee on Education .- A. Stevens, W. P. Har-

Sanford Benton, John B. Husted, Robert M. Hat A committee of five were appointed on the subject

of slavery, viz. :-W. Livesey, E. Benton, I. Bonney Charles Noble, A. Stevens. Committee to publish the Minutes .- D. Wise

Thomas Ely, R. M. Hatfield. A committee to report on the best plan of circulating Methodist books .- D. Dorchester, A. U. Swinerton, L. W. Blood

D. Dorchester, Henry H. Smith, John W. Case, were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the

John R. Vail, on trial, was discontinued, from il health. Adin H. Newton, F. W. Bill, John F.

Bishop Hedding, and Bishop Janes, are both in at- are characterized by the vivacity, beauty and evan Michigan, Florida, Maryland, and Louisiana, in 1842. tendance, and apparently in good health. Several gelical spirit of that talented lady's other product brethren are present from other Conferences, and some hundred and twenty-five preachers are already little work, entitled, "Wonders of Nature," full of present. Who can attend our Conferences, and not become impressed with the vastness and sublimity of Methodist economy? How fully does it exhibit, An elaborate critique upon three American writers in its constant workings, the astonishing wisdom of on Philosophy-Prof. Upham, Dr. Schmucker, and that mind, which, under God, originated it and Dr. Tappan, appears in the February number of the brought it into operation! This annual gathering of British Quarterly Review, in which all are highly our ministry, this grasping of friendly hands, keeping spoken of. Prof. Upham's philosophical works are alive old and endeared acquaintances, extending praised in the following generous manner, which wider and wider the circle, familiarizing ourselves forms quite a contrast to the usual greeting of an together in the transaction of business involving our American work in England. "The works of Upham mutual interests, and the prosperity of our common form, perhaps, the most consistent specimen of the Zion, exerts a secret yet most powerful influence application of the inductive mood of investigation to upon the cause of God, which should not be overmental science, in the language. Free from the looked. And what a grand scheme is the itinerant trammels of sects and systems, imbued with a disposition to seize upon what he conceives to be true, alive, and fresh, and vigorous, the moral power of wherever he may find it, and directed by such a the ministry, and to supply the church with all the portion of theoretical design as serves to give perprosperity. God has owned and honored it beyond all precedent. His seal is upon it, and if we are but faithful to its interests, it must live and flourish.

April 8.-Conference opened this morning at eight o'clock. Bishop Janes in the chair. Devotional exercises conducted by A. D. Merrill.

The chair announced to the Conference that they were at liberty to draw on the chartered fund for the sum of fifty dollars. Likewise on the Book Concern at New York for the sum of five hundred dollars. Bro. Daniel Webb was requested, by vote of the Conference, to preach a discourse, during its session, upon the death of Father Pickering. Bro. Daniel Pillmore was appointed to address the

Conference in reference to the demise of Bro. V. R. Osborn : and Sewall Lamberton, also, upon the death of Bro. Charles C. Barnes. The following brethren were admitted to full con-

nection, and elected to Deacon's orders: George W. Wooding, George S. Judd, Micah J. Talbot, Jr., Charles Morse, William Turkington, Benjamin L. Sayer, Horace G. Atwater, Edward B. Hinckley. John Livesey, Jr., was appointed to receive money for the Biblical Institute.

A Committee of five were appointed to report upor the subject of the Evangelical Alliance, viz.: William Livesey, P. T. Kenney, D. Dorchester, Sanford Benton, J. B. Husted.

## WESTFIELD CHURCH.

A report of the Springfield district has been recently published in the Herald, without naming any particular places; but now we think proper to append to that report a few lines respecting the church at Westfield. The troubles and trials of that society have become notorious, and as much to be lamented as they were published abroad. It is now confident ly believed that unanimity and peace will be re-CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The statistics of the Catholic stored, especially if there shall be a disposition to Church, recently published by the Archbishop of make some sacrifices in the spirit of forgiving kind-Thessalonica, Secretary to the Propaganda, show ness; yet it may take long to restore the breaches that it numbers,-In Europe, 108 Archbishops, 460 that have been made, but we will rejoice in the prospect of coming unanimity in that branch of the Lord's Zion.

As it regards their house of worship, they have all consented to the deeding of the house to the trustees Oceana, 2 Archbishops, 5 Bishops, and 300,000 mem- of the church, for their use for ever. Hence, so long as they have a church membership there, the house Ireland.

is secured to their use, through the trustess, when acts (as a matter of course) are to be such as the Di cipline of the church requires. The friends the have recently raised thirty-five hundred doll which has been taken in slips, and now three th sand only remains as debt on the house, with an i come of four hundred dollars; so that in the space of some twelve years, both the principal and in will be met, and leave an income that will place if society in very favorable circumstances. preacher in charge, as well as others, is confide that there will now be returning harmony. We as thankful to God for present favorable appearance The Lord grant them the early and the latter rain Cabotville, April 2. A. D. SARGEANT

EASTPORT, ME.-Rev. E. H. Whiting writes, Mars 29 :- The Lord is still gracious to us on this state While many in different parts of his vineyard a united in giving him glory for the salvation of score and hundreds of souls, through Jesus Christ, Lord and Savior, we will praise him for what he h done for us. While others have been blest with shower, a general work, we have been blest with few drops. Some ten or twelve have been converte and reclaimed since Conference.

## Editor's Cable.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for April, has been ; ceived by Binney & Otheman, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston It is a most attractive number. We cannot bette give an idea of it than by inserting the table of co The Laocoon, at Rome, by J. P. Durbin, D. r.

When I was Young, by Bishop Morris; A Day Niagara Falls, by Rev. E. Wentworth, A. M.; Hor -Mother-Heaven, by Rev. R. Sapp; Glen Cottag by E. M. B.; Miscellania, by Professor Larraber Hope and Piety, by Mrs. H. C. Gardiner; The Sp it, by A. Hill; Speculation; The Ascension, by M Mercein; The Friendship of Jonathan, by Helen Arion; True Tenderness, by Rev. A. Carroll: "H Faith in God," by Miss Mary Merwin: The Loss Beauty, by Mrs. H. C. Gardiner; My Acquaintance by a Quidnunc; Perverted Love, by Rev. G. H. Laughlin: The Wandering Star, by Catharine: "Fai memoirs of deceased members of the Conference Not," by Newton Booth; God in Nature: The Book the past year, viz.: Sewell Lamberton, A. U. Swiof Books, by Rev. R. W. Allen; Dreams, by Sur nophilist; Christianity, by Vivenzo; Samson's Wi by Mrs. L. F. Morgan; A Historical Scrap, by Quit tus; The Prayer of Habakuk, by a Tyro; The Por Cowper, by an Amateur; The Number Forty, by Student. Ladies' Repository-The Casket of Jewe Returned; Color of the Earth. Notices-The True Believer; The American Poulterer's Companie Parker's Geograpical Questions; A First Book Latin; A Practical Manual of Elecution: Proceed ings of the Second Annual Sabbath Convention. Ed itor's Table-The Transient Flower, by President Wentworth. This fine monthly can be had at Binney & Othe-

man's, on the same terms as at Cincinnati, and with the same discount to preachers and agents.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE.-Mr. Light has issued his second number in excellent style and with a varied and attractive list of articles. The article by Wendall Phillips contains lessons sadly in appropriate to "young Americans," but seems to be inserted only that a refutation may follow in the next number. 20 cents per number. George W Light, 3 Cornhill.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S POEMS, have been pull lished by Dodd, N. Y., and are for sale by Binney Otheman, Boston. Some of them have already bee published, but most of them are posthumous. tions. The same publisher has issued an attractive morals and instruction.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE, &c., edited by Miss A. T. Wilbur, and published by Rice & Thompson. Low ell & Nashua, is a neat, attractive, and cheap monthly, beautifully illustrated, if we may judge from the April number, and well edited. \$1 per annum.

A PLEA FOR THE SOUTH, by Massachusetts, Jr .-Boston, Sylvanus P. Seaman, 160 Washington street.

WM. Howitt's Reply to Mr. Saunderson's Appeal to the Press and the People. David W. Belyea, Boston.

CONVERSATION - An Address before the Newburnport Female High School, by A. P. Peabody. Boston., Munroe & Co.

## REV. J. C. ASPENWALL.

Br. Stevens,-I pray you afford me the privilege of saying, that I never said, or meant to insinuale of Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, that he would "walk in a narrow, dirty path," or that he "would be contented in a sty," or that he "would, like a whelp that is wipped, sneak behind the door."

As ever, Concord, N. H., April 5.

ERRATA. - In my communication of the last Herald, over the signature of Eldad, are contained three words that need to be corrected. For "let as look at the case," read "cause." For mortal read mental depression. For plans, read "places of charity and benevolence." April 8, 1847.

LOWELL .- The Lowell Courier says :- "We are glad to learn that several of the liquor dealers in this city have given up the traffic. We hope that all will conclude to do so. The recent decision of the license law question, and the energetic efforts of the temperance men, render it certain that the law will be strictly put in force against the offenders. We hope it will be; for a traffic so fraught with mischief, misery and taxation, should be put down, at all hazards. We can see no reason why the law should not be tried in cases of the violations of the license law, as in violations of others laws. The evils of theft and swindling are absolutely nothing when compared with those effected by the sale of intoxicating drink. Success to the efforts of the temperance men to put down the traffic.12.

The Quarterly Review states, that of 2315 children in the ragged schools in London, 249 have never

Noble.-The Wesleyans in England, have raised and transmitted more than \$65,000 for the relief of

The Comm the interest w country as a w son, and her Baptist missie country has be intimation tha from which, p The letter is Mrs. Judson t

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of now-a-days enemies. Bu geniuses of h bug. Such to sighted and to Enemies are a might as well enemy. The by which one putting coals o ness for him a you eatch him spring upon h hands, eyes, t Feed him, g clothing, and You have kill shot.-Elihu

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edited by Miss A. & Thompson, Lowand cheap monthnay judge from the SI per annum. Massachusetts, Jr .-

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### MRS. JUDSON.

The Commercial says :- "Readers will remember the interest which 'Fanny Forester' excited in this country as a writer, her marriage with Rev. Dr. Judson, and her departure with him to enter upon the Baptist mission in Burmah. Their arrival in that country has been announced in this journal, with the intimation that a letter had been received from her. from which, possibly, we might make an extract .-The letter is dated 'Maulmain, December 5, 1846. Mrs. Judson thus speaks of her new home :

... [ write you from my very pleasant but ver odd-looking house, which I saw for the first time or Monday last. I am delighted with the appearance of things here. The fruits are mostly rich and healthful, the foliage exuberant, and the weather perfectly charming. There is a delicious softness in the air. The people, although very degraded, are exceedingly interesting in appearance, and have faces full of intelligence. I should the Burmans far superior to the Hindoos.

Our city is a perfect Babel, so far as languages and dress are concerned. Besides English, Americans, and Burmans, we have people from nearly all the nations of the East-Chinese, Hindoos, Malays, Karens, &c.,-Mussulmans, Armenians, and Israel-

There is now passing my window a singular procession-men running and performing various antics, wax images tricked out gorgeously, a large, and magnificent carriage, adorned with some dozen gilded umbrellas, fringed with golden drops, crimson tents, and other gay trappings, &c. &c. 1

#### "THE LONG RANGE" OF THE GOSPEL

"Warner's Long Range," is a good deal spoken of now-a-days, as a wonderful invention for killing enemies. But let me tell that Warner, and all other geniuses of his cast, that such inventions are a humbug. Such tactics and tools are all but too shortsighted and too short-witted for the work proposed .-Enemies are as immortal as any malignant spirits; you might as well try to shoot sin stone dead, as shoot an enemy. There is but one way given under heaven, by which one can kill an enemy; and that is, by putting coals of fire on his head; that does the business for him at once. Lie in wait for him, and when you eatch him in trouble, faint from hunger or thirst spring upon him like a good Samaritan, with your hands, eyes, tongue, and heart, full of good gifts .-Feed him, give him drink, and warm him with clothing, and words of kindness, and he is done for. You have killed an enemy and made a friend at one shot.-Elihu Burritt.

#### POPERY IN OREGON.

The following is an extract from a letter of a Popish missionary, in Oregon, to a lady. It is published in the Catholic Indicator, of this city :-

"I have given directions to the Indians of these different tribes, viz., the Flat-heads, the Pends d'Oreilles, and the Cour d'Alenes, to recite, every week, the rosary, for one of their great benefactresses, meaning yourself. Now, you cannot but be aware, that, among the Indians, the beads are recited in each family, so that I am already assured, and I have the consolation of saying to you, that many thousand pair of beads have already been offered up God and his august Mother for you. Those good dians-those children of the forest-so dear to my eart, will continue to display their gratitude till I ell them to cease, and that will not be very soon .-What confidence have I not in the prayers of those dians, whose merit is known only to God! O, if it is true that the prayer of him who possesses the i nocence, the simplicity, and the faith of a child, pierces the clouds—is all-powerful, and is certainly be assured that in these new missions which the finger of God has been so visibly manilested, these virtues reign pre-eminently, and that e prayer of the Indian will also be heard in your half. How happy should I be, my dear, excellent Madam, could I give you to understand how great, ranturing, is their devotion t august Mother of God! The name of Mary, which, promounced in the Indian language, is something so weet and endearing, delights and charms them.— The hearts of these good children of the forest melt, and seem to overflow, when they sing the praises of her, whom they, as well as we, call their Mother .-O I feel confident knowing as I do, their disposi tions, that they have a distinguished place ,n heart of that Holy Virgin; and that, through the interession of Mary, invoked by so many fervent souls, you will obtain from God whatever you ask."

Such is a specimen of Christianity taught our Indians by the Jesuits of France and Italy, and such the nonsense put forth in the enlightened commumity of Boston, as specimens of Christianity.

It is said that Lord Palmerston is about to demand the liberation of 5000 negroes, whom he affirms are English subjects, detained in slavery in the island of

## Religious Summary.

Romish Missions in China.-The Romanists have even hishops in China, and fifty seven priests, besides one tabled and fourteen native priests. They have two Colleges the education of native priests; and a large number The number of their atherents is estimated at about three lumified thousand. The Romanists have never given the Bible to the Chinese, nor made any efforts to promote its circulation.—Ch. Ad. and Journal.

Seasonable Offering .- The American Tract Socie-Iv, says the Journal of Commerce, employed twenty men as calparteurs, who recently offered themselves for that work, whise naited salary would require three thousand dollars a year, although they were without means, as a society, to support them. Just at that time, a wealthy merchant at the South, who had become interested in the subject by reading one of the Society's books, accidentally learned that there was such an institution, and pledged to the Society twelve thousand dol lars, to support twenty colporteurs for four years.

Protestant Missions in China.-The present num Frotestant Missions in China.—The present number of Protestant missionaries is thirty four, who are employed by five different societies, three American and two English. The Protestant missions are confined to five open ports. Their asked operations may be said to have commenced at Amoy, in 1811, all that was done before that time being but-prepary, in 1811, all that was done before that time being but-prepary, work. There is a hospital at each station, where the natives may receive gratuitous medical treatment. While in the hospital, they are in a position favorable to the reception of religious instruction; and the missionaries embrace the opportunity to place good broks i to their hands, and by other means to impress the truths of Christianity upon them. The Bible timpress the truths of Christianity upon them. The Bible and various religious books and tracts have been translated into Chinese by Protestant missionaries, and dis ributed among the people; and several schools have been established. There is among the Chinese an increasing desire for information on the subject of Christianity; and the missionaries in we preach the gospel to five or six thousand in their own language—Ch. Ad. and Journal.

Brown University.-It is stated in the Christian Secretary, that a revival of religion commenced in the above institution immediately after the day of Fasting and Prayer for Colleges. The work began in the senior class. Several of the best scholars experienced a decided change of heart. And now from a class of thirty-four, twenty-five are believed to be Caristian men. The revival soon extended to the other classes, among which quite a number have been converted. "The whole college is solemnly impressed with the momentous subject of the soul's salvation."

Jerusalem.-The London papers, on the authority of a gentleman, resident at the East, publishes the fact of the arrival of Dr. Gobal, at the Holy City. The bishop, his family and suit, landed at Jaffa, from the Hecla, which conveyed them. hem from Malta. The party were welcomed with much kind less, by the authorities and others. On the 30th of December they neared Jerusalem, and were met by all the English and other residents, by whom they were escorted into the city, and to the church, where, as the bishop entered, a touching and interesting hymn was sung.

## Summary of Intelligence.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

CRUZ.

The ship Oregon, Capt. Gliddon, and the bark Montezu Capt. Thompson, arrived last evening from Antonio Lizardo, both having sailed the morning of the 20th inst. Capt. Gliddon informs us that he saw the steamship Mis-

sissippi, having Com. Perry on board, on the 20th inst., about 6 miles from Vera Cruz, bound in. Capt. G. was on shore on the 19th inst., and in the Ameri can camp. It seemed to be understood in the camp that Gen Scott would open the attack on Vera Cruz, at moon on the 20th. He also reports that three or four hours after he sailed

he heard very heavy firing, which he thinks was from the American works. Capt. G. mentions that Gen. Worth is stationed with his that the general impression was that the city was very willing, N. O. paper says:-" We find in the Sentinel a report of the may, anxious to surrender, but that the inhabitants had received proceedings of a meeting called to hear the report of a comintimation from the castle that if they did surrender, the castle would immediately fire upon the town and destroy it.

an under estimate. Among the incidents mentioned by Capt. G., is one that Scott's aids, but exploded without doing any harm.

#### Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta, March 11.

The column of Gen. Twiggs moved up this morning, with the mounted riflemen in advance, at 9 o'clock, to take position of another part of the globe! on the left of the line. The undertaking was a most arduous one, but with Gen. Twiggs, there is no such word as fail .-When his cannon could not be hauled by horses, they were pulled and lifted by his men, and they were taken up and over sand ridges, that I should think it utterly impossible, and beyoud the power of the physical strength of men, to surmount. The advance of this column arrived at their destination on the sea shore above the town, about 2 o'clock, and the rear closed

This entirely, now, circumvents the place, and the entire me invested occupies a space of ground about 8 miles in and what few members did meet, assembled in the hall of the length. As the troops lay stretched along the hills and valleys, with the stars and stripes dotted here and there, flutter- had proclaimed Santa Anna President. ing in the breeze, they present to the view a sublime and ma estic appearance. The enemy are now completely within our on grasp; and whether they can rend asunder the chains that ind them to the confined limits of the walls of the city and Y., March 31, in the New York Evening Post, says :astle, remains to be seen. Gen. Worth occupies the right, "This city is now in great excitement on account of anoth-Gen. Twiggs the left, and Gen. Patterson the centre. If either er anti-rent outrage, which occurred to-day. Mr. Edward P of these officers can be moved from their positions one foot, by Cowles, one of our citizens, has just been brought into town, any force that can be brought against them, I am very much so horribly bruised and mangled, that his friends could not mistaken. Having our positions, in the course of two or three have identified him. Several others were also badly beaten. lays the mortars and heavy cannon will be planted on the These men went with the Deputy Sheriff to arrest one of the

F. Smith, with his rifles, has had a very pretty fight with a his house at midnight, and himself tarred and feathered, by force of about 800 hundred from the city, and compelled them thirty or forty men in Indian disguises. Two others were to retire in quick time, with about 25 killed and several driven from their possessions the same week." This is sad wounded, and sustaining a loss of two or three privates killed news-and judging from the past, we fear that Gov. Young and wounded.

I have made diligent inquiry into the health of the army to day, and the surgeons state that they never knew the army to be in better health and condition, and no evidence of any thing

youd the reach of the guns of the castle.

#### IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ. SURRENDER OF THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN

D'ULLOA, AND THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ, AFTER THREE DAYS' BOMBARDMENT!

[Just before putting our paper to press, we received the following important news, of the surrender of Vera Cruz, which Capt. Thayer, while passing Hallett's Point, in Hurlgate .was received by telegraph from New York, by the Evening Herald, from which we copy. ]

NEW YORK, 2 P. M. The steamer Princeton arrived at Pensacola, on the 4th inst., from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the government.

Sie brings the highly important intelligence of the capture Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, after lays' bombardment.

The city and castle surrendered on the 29th. The Mexi-Col. Harney, with his dragoons, charged San La Vasa out-

side the city and defeated him. The castle was short of provisions when it surrendered. The following summary of proceedings in this most brilliant

March 9. Disembarkation of troops commenced. 13. In-

vestment of the city completed. 18th, trenches opened at may have a similar lien for the value of said materials. This night. 224, city summoned to surrender-refused-7 mortars Act is just such an one as our mechanics need to protect them opened a fire of bomb shells. 24th, navy battery of 3 long 32 from the sham transfer of buildings, which frequently take pounders, and 3 68 pounders, paixhan guns, opened a fire in the morning, distance 700 yards. 24th, another battery of 4 will pass. 24 pounders, and 3 mortars opened.

This day the Naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the city. The fire was very destructive to the town. 26th, early in the morning the enemy proposed for a surrender. Commissioners on the American side, Gens. Worth and Pillow, on her way to Bayou Sara, took fire on the night of the 21s and Col. Sutton. 26th, the negotiations were completed, and ult., near "Bonnet Carre Point," and was totally consume the city and castle surrendered.

270 company officers were taken prisoners. Commodore Per- were saved, with the exception of one deck hand, two deck ry, superintendant of the Naval operations. Com. Conner is passengers, the bar-keeper, the second engineer, (Mr. Weaon his way home.

Total American loss, 65 killed and wounded. Among the killed, are captains Vinton, and Alburtis, and midshipman Shubrick. The wounded were all doing well. The American flag was hoisted on the eastle at noon, on the

General Scott held the city of Vera Cruz, while second in

command, and occupied the Castle. The Mexican force was composed of 3000 regulars, and

about the same number of irregulars. Lieut. De Losin of the 2d infantry, and Lieut. Niel, of the 2d Dragoons, wounded.

## BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

Expresses from Santa Fe reached St. Louis on the 29th ult. Two thousand insurrectionists marched against Santa Fe .-Capt. Morris marched out to Moro Valley, and defeated the Mexicans with great slaughter. The remainder fled to the mountains.

The assassination of Gov. Bent is fully confirmed. Twen

ty-five other Americans were killed. Latest news had just reached by express from Santa Fe The date of the battle is not given,

The Battle Field .- A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic writing in relation to Buena Vista, says:-"Throughout the action, Gen. Taylor was where the shots fell hottest and thickest, two of which passed through his clothes. He constantly evinced the greatest quickness of conception, and a cool, unerring judgment, not to be baffled. Gen. Wool was wherever his presence required, stimulating the troops to activity and exertion. The operations of Gen. Lone were confined to his own brigade, and his efforts were worthy of better material for their application. Major Bliss bore himself with his usual gallantry, having his horse, as at Palo Alto, shot in the head. Mr. Crittenden, a son of the Senator from Kenteky, was conspicuous in the field, as volunteer aid to Gen Taylor, and the medical director's assistant surgeon, Hitchcock, could sometimes be seen, where the balls fell fastest binding up a wound, or dressing up a broken leg, with true

Interesting from California.-We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a master of an American prisoner in the hands of the Californians:-

The report of an action at San Pedro is false. There has been no action there since the affair of Capt. Mervin. Commodore Stockton is at San Pedro, waiting to be joined by Col. Fremont, who left Monterey with 400 men and a plenty of borses, last week. When together, I suppose they will make PROBABLE OPENING OF OUR FIRE ON VERA clean work of it, and drive out of the country every one who has taken up arms.

Mr. Thomas O. Larkin, American Consul at Monterey, has

been taken prisoner by the Californians, and it is thought they will carry him off to Senora. This will be bad for the squadon, as he had contracted to supply a large amount of provisions and stores for them. He was taken at St. Juan, on his way to Montercy.

The vessels of war here are the Congress, Savannah, Warren and Portsmouth. The Cyane is daily expected from Mazatlan. The schooner Julia Ann arrived last week, a prize to the Cyane, and the brig Malek Adhel, a prize to the Warren, cut out of the Mazatlan .- [Traveller.

From Tampico.-Intelligence from Tampico to the nmand within 700 yards of the city. He also informs as 14th ult., states that everything was quiet at that time. A mittee appointed to raise subscriptions for the suffering poor of Ireland. It appeared that \$507.28 had then, the 11th instant, Capt. G. says it was reported that there were 1800 troops in been raised, and measures were taken which will, no doubt, the city and 1200 in the castle. We are confident that this is bring in a much larger sum. It is due to the Mexicans to say that an intimation was given on their behalf, that if waited upon for the purpose, they would cheerfully unite in the benevbomb from the castle fell into the quarters of one of Gen. olent purpose of the meeting. A committee was accordingly appointed with this object."

This is one of the most gratifying incidents of the war Americans and Mexicans fighting against each other in the field, but in a conquered city acting zealously together, in contributing to alleviate the dreadful distresses of the inhabitants

#### From the City of Mexico .- The New York Sun of Monday says:-

The Washington Union of Friday night gives extracts from Mexicans papers as late as March 5th. The contest in the capital still continued. The contending troops were firing upon each other from buildings in the city, and had hade many while walking along the streets. So great was the consternation that a quorum of Congress could not be got together,

Anti-Rent Outrages - A letter dated Hudson, (N

rights, when the enemy will have a opportunity of witnessing Finkles, so notorious in this county. Several similar outthe effects of our shot upon their city.

I was informed, at a late hour last night, that Col. Persifer

one man, with his sick wife and children, was turned out of one man, with his sick wife and children, was turned out of will not be prompt to sustain the majesty of the laws.

A Will set aside for an attempted Fraud .- It was recently stated that the will of the late Judge Martin of Louisiana had been declared null and void, but not, as has been batteries, and when completed, he will, undoubtedly, summon the city to surrender; and if they should decline, there real ground of the decision was, that the testator had attempt will be a tremendous shower of shot and shell thrown on the ed a fraud upon the State. In Louisiana there is a probate devoted city. It is said the plan is, to plant a battery of forty tax of ten per cent., upon bequests to foreigners. To evade arge pieces of ordnance, half a mile north of the city, in a position to command the town and castle. The guns will throw even beyond the grave, bequethed all his property nominally to lorty shells a minute, and will be three quarters of a mile be- his brother, a re ident of New Orleans, but with a secret un derstanding that there should be an equal division among all his relatives, most of them being Frenchmen, residing in France. For this attempt to escape the probate tax the will was set aside. The amount of tax coming to the State will be, it is said. about \$30,000.

> Collision between the steamers Oregon and Knicker bocker .- On Saturday afternoon, the steamer Knickerbocker Cant. John Van Pelt, was run into by the steamer Oregon The two boats left New York at the same hour, (5 P. M. the Knickerbocker taking the lead, and keeping it till both boats arrived at Hurlgate. On turning Hallett's Point, near the 'Hog's Back," the Oregon increased her speed, and attempting to pass, while under full headway, ran foul of the Knickerbocker, seriously damaging her bulwarks, and tearing up her stanchions, parting her wheel chain, &c. For a few minute the Knickerbocker was in very g eat peril; the anchor of the Oregon passing very near one of her boilers. The Oregon, after the accident, rendered what assistance she could, and the Knickerbocker soon proceeded on her way to Norwich.

Lien Law .- A bill to establish the lien of mechanics and others, on land and buildings, has been reported to the Massachusetts House. It provides that mechanics and achievement that will redound more to the glory of our army others, who labor in the erection or repairs of buildings ma and marine among the nations abroad, than any that has yet have a lien for their wages on such buildings and the materials furnished therefor, and the whole piece of land on which the same are erected. Persons who furnish materials

Steamboat Burnt, and Loss of Life. - The New Orleans papers state that the steamboat Clinton, Capt. Adams with a valuable cargo. The fire broke out in the wood pile 4000 Mexicans surrendered, and were released on their pawas soon in flames. She was run immediately on the bar Among them, 5 Generals, 90 superior officers, and about when all on board precipitated themselves into the river. All ver,) and the cook, and chamber maid, who were drowned .-The entire coast and Bayou Sara mail was destroyed.

> The Massachusett's Regiment.-The bark Baring Brothers, with the companies of Captain Webster and Felt arrived at Brazos on the 13th ult. A passenger who arrived at New Orleans, speaks of them as having excited the remark of the regular service by their appearance and martial bearing. Lient. Colonel Wright, and the companies B, C, E, and I arrived on the 14th. Both vessels sailed hence Feb. 24, and had a short and pleasant run. It was expected that they would occupy Matamoras, though nothing was known of their destination. Colonel Cushing passed through Mobile on the 25th ult., on his way to New Orleans and the seat of war.

Railroad Accident .- An accident occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, Sunday, by which the half past 10 o'clock train was delayed some six hours. At South Hanson in consequence of the carelessness of the switch tender, wh neglected to change the switch, the engine and all the freight cars were thrown off the track; the locomotive became embe ded three or four feet in the sand, and it was necessary to lay down a temporary track from the road. One man was considerably scalded in the face, as we are informed, but his injuries are not considered serious.

Captain Kid's Treasure Found .- A letter from Ma J. Bradley, at Caldwell's Landing, on the North River, announces that the long continued search with the diving bell was renewed last week, about 100 yards south of Coffer Dam, and that in the course of two days, a cup and fourteen bars of silver, and a box containing antique jewels, set with diamone and other precious stones, were fished up from the wreck of Kidd's vessel. The whole valued at \$100,000 .- Newark Ad-

Rail Road Accident .- A sad accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad, on Saturday morning, near the depot in Malden. A horse and wagon had carelessly been left standing near the depot, while a lad, about nine years of age, remained in the wagon. The horse took fright at the approach professional zeal; and, anon, galloping with the ardor of an amateur knight, conveying orders to different commanders." directly under the car wheels, which passed over his right foot, and crushed it in a horrible manner .- Atlas.

Earthquake and Fire in Chili .- Advices from Val ship on the coast of California, to a gentleman in this city, paraiso, via Havana, state that a conflagration recently took dated at St. Funcisco, Nov. 21. We have only time now to place in the city of Ancuz, destroying eighty edifices, and inmake the following interesting and important extract, by which it will be seen that the new American Consul at Monterey is a quake was said to have almost completely destroyed the city of Copiato. Its duration was from five to six seconds.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

steamer Polk, which sailed from Norfolk on Friday, for recently vacated by Dr. Woods, has been filled by the election Huasacualo, in the bay of Campeachy, took out an armament of Professor Park. for the purpose of taking occupation of that port. She is to make a complete survey of the coast in the neighborhood of the isthmus, with a view to its occupation, possibly preparatory to the opening of a ship canal across to Tehusutepec. A ship canal of sixty miles, it is said, will unite the waters of the two oceans.

Printers in the Army. - The following incident goes to illustrate the great numerical force of the printers with the army. Gen. Scott, on a recent occasion, wanted to have some general orders printed at a given time. He sent directions to the office of the Tampico Sentinel to have them done. He was told that in consequence of the scarcity of hands the work could not be accomplished. He then, on morning parade, orered all printers to step forward three paces from the ranks. when several handred men, all printers, obeyed the order !-

New England Rich Men .- Peter C. Brooks, of New England, is said to be worth \$6,000,000; J. P. Cushing, \$2-000,000; Abbott Lawrence, \$2,000,000; Amos, at \$1,500-000; and William at \$1,000,000; T. H. Perkins, \$1,500,000 Daniel Sears, \$1,500,000; the three Appletons, \$1,000,000 each; Jonathan Phillips, R. G. Shaw, and William Sturgis, the same sum. Twenty-two millions of dollars owned by

A Flour Merchant of Boston was made so happy by the news brought by a late arrival of the Hibernia, that visions of prospective profits mingled with his dreams, as he quietly snoozed in church on Sunday morning. The minister was descanting upon the unsatisfying character of sublunary things. "What is the price of all earthly happiness?" he asked, in rather an animated tone. "Forty-two shillings per barrel," re-

American Newspaper and Custom Honse at Vera Ciuz.—The proprietors of the Tampico Sentinal have sold that paper to printers from the United States, and intend establishing an American newspaper at Vera Ciuz. They will thus prepare the way for the United States Custom House es

Sudden Death .- We regret to announce, says the she left on the 21st ult. Transcript, the sudden death of Abraham W. Fuller, Esq., for a number of years a worthy mender of the Suffolk Bar. He was found dead in his bed at his longings in Franclin Place. price. Cutton had declined 1-4d per lb. A disease of the heart was supposed to be the cause of his

The Manufacture of Paper .- The New York Tri- 18th March, at 88 1-2. bune says that from statistical documents presented before Congress, it appears that the capital employed in the manufac- March. She had fallen in with beds of floating ice, by which ture of paper in the United States is \$18,000,000; the number her paddles and sides were much injured. of mills, 700; the annual product, \$17,000,000, and the number operatives employed, 100,000.

The Shakers of New Lebanon have forwarded to he relief committee at Albany, \$700 worth of clothing, consisting of satinet stockings, socks, coats, vests, pants, children's clothing, &c., for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland. This is noble and generous.

Collector at Vera Cruz. Mr. Bogardus, at present Deputy Collector at New York, is, according to the Washingon correspondent of the New York Herald, appointed Collector at Vera Cruz, under cover of a military commission. Mr. B. has a high reputation as a public officer.

Sanders are making arrangements to erect a large cotton factory at Haydenville, (Williamsburg.) during the present year. It is to be 128 feet long by 47 feet wide, four stories high, and calculated for 100 looms and 4000 spindles.

Potter, in Fall River, was found to be on fire on Saturday tinued stream flows toward the west. night at about 9 o'clock, and before the fire was extinguished and \$4000. Insured at the Bristol County Mutual Office.

New Orleans for some time past, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 29th ult. The painting was valued at \$10,-000 and was uninsured. Locomotive Struck by Lightning .- On the 13th ult., locomotive attached to the passenger train passing from Atlanta to Augusta, Ga., was struck by lightning. The fluid

passed along the machinery of the engine to the cars, shaking some of the inmates pretty severely, but doing no damage. Medical College.-The professorship of anatomy and operative surgery, recently vacated by Dr. J. C. Warren, was filled on Saturday, by the election of O. W. Holmes. A new professorship was created, to which Dr. B. S. Jack-

Robberg in Monson Mass -Mr Joseph Raynold agent of one of the manufacturing corporations in Monson, had the sum of \$1,300 stolen from his premises on Sunday last, by a member of his own family, who absconded with the

son was elected.

Notice is given to the New England Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, that their annual meeting will be held in the vestry of the Methodist Church at Lynn Common, April 23, a 3 of clock, P. M.

April 1, 1847.

April 1, 1847. ceived in New York, up to March 29th, inclusive, was \$104,-

Rise of the Mississippi.—The Concordia Intelligencer expresses fears at the rise of the Mississippi. It had reached within two and a half feet of the highest mark of 1841, in aid of the temperance reform.

On Sunday evening, 18th inst., Rev. William Hague will deliver an address in the Old South Church, at 7 1-2 o'clock, on the "Relation of employers to their young men." A collection will be taken in aid of the temperance reform.

F. R. Woodward, Sec.

Boston T. A. Society.

Loss by Fire.—The loss by the fire in New Or-Loss by Fire.—The loss by the fire in New Orleans on the 25th ult, is estimated at about \$200,000. It was on Chaires street. The goods burnt were principally silks, common, in Lynn, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, A M.

The Jamestown sailed from Boston for Cork, Ireland, on unday morning, with a fine northwest breeze. CARGO-1377 barrels bread, 412 casks beans, 88 casks yer. peas, 539 cask and 2043 bags corn, 100 tierces hams, 400 arrels pork, 723 barrels and 4888 bags corn meal, flour, oat meal, potatoes, rice, beef, clothing, &c., -in all equal to 8000

A pigeon express is in training between New Bedford and Nantucket, by means of which it is thought that intelligence may be transmitted between the two places in about thirty Pork, Boston, ex.

Mess Beef, per bbl., cash price, 12 00 a 13 00 Dit of No. 1 do., 10 00 a 00 Dit., Ohio Mess, Do. Prine, Bost'n Lard, in 5bls.

No. 1 do., 10 00 a 00 Dit., Ohio do., do. minutes. The experiments thus far have been entirely successful.

Clear, bl., Boston Clear, Ohio, ex. clear, Do., clear, Do., clear,

The Chickopee Telegraph intimates that the extensive waterpower of what is called Ireland Parish, in West Springfield, opposite Hadley Falls, is about to pass in the hands of a Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do wealthy company, who design to set up there a large manufacturing establishment.

Webster and Cathoun are said to be now engaged upon great works, which are to be the crowning efforts of their Carrots, bbl., ives: Mr. Calhoun upon a Treatise on the Principles of Government, and Mr. Webster upon a History and Exposition of Eastern pressed, the Counting in

The papers of Washington Allston are in the possession of lst sort, 1846, lb., The papers of Washing.

Mr. Dana, and it is understood that he has been for some sum of the life and works of that great Do. prime, Do. lambs, Am. full blood, Do. half blood, Mr. Dana, and it is understood that he has been for some time Saxony fleese, lb.,

ing the past season, from eight cows, 1700 pounds of butter,

The exquisite painting of the Parting of Ruth, Orpha and Naomi, in the rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington, has been disposed of to a gentleman in New York, for the sum of

Lieut. Fletcher, of the second regiment Illinois volunteers who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, was a native of Augusta, Me., and formally a journeman printer in the Age

There is to be a great sale of land, in the new city of Law-

A Canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific .- The | The Professorship of Theology, in the Seminary at Andover,

It is stated that Morales, Governor of the Castle of Vera Cruz, said he would demolish the city, if the garrison surrer

The amount of fines and costs paid by violators of the liense law, at the Court of Common Pleas, in Franklin County,

Mass., last week, is said to be over \$1300. The good people of Pittsfield, Mass., express themselves en tirely satisfied with their share of sleighing, having had good sleighing for a period of 114 days.

The Mills in Manchester, N. H., manufacture 5000 pieces of Mouslin de Laines daily.

Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, has been thrown from a curriage, and his collar bone broken again. Nearly the whole State of Illinois is an extensive coal bed,

which is covered by an extraordinary rich soil. Green pens, growing in the open air, were for sale in Sa-

The month of March just past, has been (with the exception of March, 1843,) the coldest within ten years. Save your coppers now, and you will have dollars to spend

A national medical convention is to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of May next.

It is estimated that over 35,000 letters, and about 200,000 ewspapers pass daily through the Post office in New York. The steamship Washington, to ply between New York and

Bremen, is expected to sail from New York by the 1st of May.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Packet Ship Washington Irving arrived Saturday morning at half past eight o'clock, from Liverpool, which por

The depression in the Money Market still continued, and the fands have not improved. Consols were lower than they had been within reasonable record, and closed on Thursday,

The steamship Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 16th of

Twenty-nine grain laden vessels arrived at Cork from this

country, between the 11th and 16th of March. The Universal German Gazette announces that Prussia has just concluded a treaty with America for the reciprocal extradition of criminals.

So great is the desire for emigration, (chiefly to America,)

from the usual districts of Germany, that it is probable before long, the question of providing facilities for emigration will be brought before the authorities of the several States. The Circassians have nearly exterminated the Achenes, a native tribe in alliance with Russia. The Achenes were at

Cassaban, where the Circassians fell upon them and put 5000 of the men, women and children to the sword. IRELAND .- A letter in the Liverpool Journal says: "I la-Cotton Factory .- Messrs. Joel Hayden and A. D. ment to say that fever and dysentery are spreading to an alarming extent. Last week the mortality in Cork work

house, (which is crowded with over 8000 paupers) amounted to one per hour." Emigration is rapidly increasing, and all along the lines Fire in Fall River .- The dry good store of Fisher which lead from the interior to the ports of embarkation, a con-

On Wednesday the committee of the British Association for their stock was about destroyed. Damage between \$3000 the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland, made a report of the sums received, which now amount to above £240-000, which includes £50,000 received from her Majesty's Sec-Painting Destroyed.—A magnificent painting, the retary of State for the Home Department, being part of a col-Departure of the Israelites," which has been exhibited at lection under the Queen's letter.

#### Notices.

S. S. CATALOGUES. WITH SLATES. G. C. Rand & Co. have made arrangements with the Book Con-cern for a supply of the new slate preparation to be attached to the covers of Sabbath School Catalogues, and they will be happy to print catalogues of Sabbath School libraries, and provide them with slates upon the covers, at a very moderate price. These catalogues being distributed among the teashers of scholars, they can mark the notice that the second second

Rev. Henry L. Linscott, Acton Corner, Me

POST OFFICE ADDRESS

TEMPERANCE.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATIONS. D. Fillmore—A. D. Sargeant—P. Jacques—H. L. Linscott—H. W. Latham—W. F. Farrington—E. H. Whitney—G. Duabar—W. Saw

#### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

a 20 00 On a 19 00 On BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS. 20 a 23 | Cheese, best, ton, 16 a 20 | Do. common, ten, 7 a 10 | Ezgs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 50 a 3 00 | Onions, per bbl., 1 75 a 2 00 | Pickles, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl., HAY .- [ Wholesale Prices.] ton, 12 a 12 25 Straw, 100 lbs., HOPS .- [ Wholesale Prices. ] WOOL .- [ Wholesale Prices. ]

45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 blood, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., a | Do 1st qual., 40 a 45 | Do 2d do 32 a 33 | Do 3d do FLOUR AND GRAIN.

ing the past season, from eight cows, 1700 pounds of butter, which has been sold at market at an average price of twenty cents per pound, making the handsome sum of \$340.

The coinage of the mint at Philadelphia during the last month was, in gold coins, \$1,988,880; in silver, \$88,600; in copper, \$2,031. Total, \$2,079,511. It is expected this month to reach \$3,000,000.

A cubic inch of rotten stone contains, on an average, forty, one thousand animalcules. At every stroke that is made with this polishing powder, perhaps ten millions of perfect fossils are crushed to atoms!

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 5. At Market, 460 Beef Cattle, 26 yokes Working Oxen, 56 Gows and Calves, 950 Sheep, and 800 Swins.

Beef Cattle, Extra, 750; first quality, 86 75; second and third qualities, from 5 25 to 6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales made at 273, 89, 92, and \$115.

Cones and Calves.—Sales were made at from 20 00 to 45 00, according to quality. ording to quality.

Since,...-Sales of lots at 2 33, 2 67, 3 50, and 7 00.

Since,...-At wholesale, 4 1-2c for sows, and 5 2-4 for barrows. At retail, from 5 1-2 to 7c per lb.

There is to be a great sale of land, in the new city of Lawrence, the last of this month. We understand that contracts are taken there, to put up houses, complete, in fifteen days!

Specie payments begin at all the government offices throughout the Union, on and after April 1st. The law requiring subtreasurers to pay out specie will now be in full operation.

The bill for a ship canal around the Sault St. Mary has been signed by the Governor of Michigan. It gives 500 feet right of way, and is all that is desirable.

Gen. W. O. Butler, now at Washington, is wounded in the calf of the right leg in such a way that it will not heal, and he uses a crutch and cane.

BOOMS FORWARDED BY BINNEY & OTHEMAN, TO APRIL 10.

C. H. Titus, New Bedford, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; R. Gage, E. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; W. Gordon, Hubbardston, Ms., 1 pkge by Tuck; W. Gordon, Hubbardston, Ms., 1 pkge by Tuck; W. Harden, J. Byge by Hatch; J. Boyce, Nashua. N. H., 1 pkge by Porter; D. Waterhouse, Cornishville, Me., 1 pkge by Hardnen, J. Short, & Co., Lowell, Ms., 1 pkge by Hardnen, J. Short, N. H., 1 pkge by Tuck; P. Le Sueur, Esq., St. John, N. B., 1 pkge by Express; W. Hawes, Nashua C. L., 1 pkge care Hon. Chas Paine, left at 73 Milk street; Co., Lowell, Ms., 1 pkge by Express; W. Hawes, Nashua C. R. P. Left and pkge by Hatch; R. Gage, E. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; P. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; P. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; P. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Eval, E. Cummington, Mass., 1 pkge by Tuck; P. Cummington, Mass.,

1 pkge by Harnden; P. P. Harrower, N. Adams, Ms., 1 pkge left at Mariboro' Hotel; S. Eastman, Concord, N. H., 1 pkge by Chaney; J. E. Short & Co., Lowell, 1 pkge left at Lowell railroad; J. Wallace, Jr., Harrington, Me., 1 pkge left on board ech Emblem; G. P. Cooledge & Br., New York, 1 pkge by Harnden; J. P. Kogars, China, Ms., 1 pkge by Carpenter; A. B. Wheeler, New Bedford, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; A. Stevens, Fall River, 1 pkge by Kingsley.

#### MARRIED.

In Chelsea Point, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Thomas S. Tewkabury to Miss Adoline Richardson. In East Boston by Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Matthew Whitten to Miss Phebe S. Morrill. Also, Mr. James H. Kingman to Miss Employed. Miss Phebe S. Morrill. Also, Mr. James A. Gollyer. Mr. James etine Floyd, all of the city.
In Danvers, Mass. April 4, by Rev. Mr. Collyer. Mr. James French, of Norway, Me., to Miss.Betsey Town, of Danvers, Mass.—Also, Mr. Daniel T. Fwiss to Miss Elizabeth Galencis, both of D. In Woburn, by Rev. Joseph Bennett, Mr. Marshall P. Lewis to In Woburn, by Rev. Joseph Bennett, Mr. Marshall P. Lewis to Caroline A. Thomas.

In Dorchester, April 4, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Daniel M. Moutton to Miss Martha A. Crossman, both of Mitton.

In Dartmouth, 6th inst., by Rev. F. Upham, of the Providence Conference, Mr. Geo. F. Southwick, of New Bedford, to Miss Eliza-beth, daughter of Rev. W. Palne, of the Providence Conference.

#### Advertisements.

#### NEW BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber will devote himself to furnishing Sunday School and other libraries with suitable books, at Depository prices. He will receive from the New York Trade Sale a large and splendid assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, &c., at various prices, from 6 cents to \$25. Also, a good 12 no. BIBLE—just the thing for Sabbath Schoolsfor \$3 per dozen.

CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 Cornhill. Boston, April 7.

#### NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., was mutually dissolved on the 17th inst.

Mr. CHAS. H. PEIRCE is hereby nuthorized to settle the conern. (Signed)

CHAS. WAITE, CHAS. H. PEIRCE, A. STEVENS.

THE subscriber, having purchased of the late firm of WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., all their stereotype phates, copy-rights, &c., will continue the publishing business, in connection with Messas. BINNEY & OTHEMAN.

MS1. 3t CHAS. H. PEIRCE.

#### Methodist Book Store

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY. NO. 1 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

## BINNEY & OTHEMAN.

The above establishment has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have entered into copartnership for this purpose. The firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., have transferred to us their stand and stock of books and stationery. Our business will be conducted under the name of BINNEY & OTHE-

ness will be conducted under the hands of the Money Man.

All Books and Publications of the Book Concern of the Methodist E. Church at New York, including Sabbath School Publications, Books of the General Catalogue and tracts, may be obtained at the above store, at the same prices as at New York; also, School Books, Theological, Medical, Historical Religious and Miscell.neous Works, and the common articles of Stationery, which will all be sold at the lowest market prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Charles H. Peirce, late of the firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., publishes in connection with us, the works of Prof.

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March 24. ASTRONOMY,

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PROYIDENCE March 11, 1847

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Mrs. Joshua Hallett died of consumption in Yarmouth-port, Mass., Dec. 31, aged 65 years. Sister Hallett lived a godly life, in connection with the M. E. Church in this place, for nearly a score of years. She endured a protracted sickness with great resignation. She had no fears about the future, but felt that all was well, every thing "just right." Her language, in prospect of immediate death, uniformly was, "All is light, ahead." She died in great peace. God grant that her family and friends may imitate her piety, and meet her in heaven. Reader, is L. LEFFINGWELL. all light, ahead? Yarmouth-port, March, 1847.

Br. TIMOTHY WHITE, Esq., died in Gilead, Me., aged 42 years. Br. White was a worthy member of our church. As a Christian, a citizen, and a friend of the slave, he was very generally respected. His house was a home for all the servants of God. His last illness was short, but distressing, but he endured it with Christian resignation. He has left a wife and nine children .-He fell asleep in Jesus without a groan.

March 29. Will the Christian Mirror and the Liberty Standard please copy.

Mr. Solonon M. Foster died in Dennysville, Me., March 13, aged 41 years. Br. Foster was converted some two or three years ago. He died in peace, sustained by a firm trust in the Christian religion. Much could be said in praise of Br. Foster, but he needs it not. His record is on high. Our ministerial brethren who have shared in the hospitality and kindness of the deceased and his family, and especially those who have labored on his charge, will not soon forget him. We mourn not as those who have no hope. R. G. EATON.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Dear Brother Stevens,-I fear, that from the report of a "Danville District Preachers' Meeting," published in the Herald of the 23d inst, an erroneous impression will be received by all who read it, unless an explanation of the affair be given the public through the same medium. In reading that report, every one would be led to the conclusion, that Danville District has had a large District Preachers' meeting, and taken high ground, with perfect unaminity, in favor of the Concord Biblical Institute-that the Presiding Flder and all have joined in this position. This, it seems, is the impression of the Editor of the Herald. But why do they think thus? Why, simply because that report calls it a District meeting the Presiding Elder was President, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President, and no one is represented as having been present or elsewhere to oppose the proceedings.

Now I am extremely sorry, that I am forced into a position, by mistake or design, which makes it necessary for me to correct known misrepresentations of a brother, and especially one on my own district. Br. M. knows that I never called that meeting, nor gave any instructions to have it called, and that I disapproved of calling it, except that I would be glad to see the brethren with reference to the Seminary debt, which was one of the professed objects of the meeting, but said, at the time, I did not think they would come together for that purpose. He knows furthermore, that I refused to call the meeting, or to have it called in my name. All who were there also know that I never officiated as President and that I absolutely declined doing so .-And yet who would or could infer anything else from the report?

At that meeting, ten members of Conference and one on probation were present, beside myself, and several local preachers, who were mostly spectators. Seven voted for all that was done, two for a part, and three, including myself, did not vote at all.

The committee on business reported a series of resolutions, the first of which was adopted without remarks from any one. The most of these had been previously drafted by the Secretary, and passed over to the business committee for the occasion. I saw, or thought I saw, that if these resolutions were adopted as they stood, they would create feelings the most unpleasant, and produce an excitement in the Conference not easily allayed; because some of them were extremely severe and personal. I told the brethren I had nothing against the two first resolutions, but thought the matter should be deferred for the action of Conference. On these grounds I protested against the whole proceedings as improper and inconsistent for brethren. Some of the resolutions were adopted, and one or more laid on the table. The effect of these, however, so far as they are known, will be equally serious as if adopted

Now, I repeat, I regret that such a representation has gone before the public. To be sure, the report does not say I called the meeting, concurred, and presided; but who would dream of any thing else, in reading it? Just look it over

again.
I had intended to say nothing in regard to the matter-to give no opinion, in any way, upon the character of the proceedings; but when I saw myself pressed in a direction toward which I felt a conscientious disinclination for the present, and all the Vermont Conference knew it, I felt that I ought to make a statement of the facts in the case. I do not think the interests of our cause demand such proceedings, nor do I believe the Concord Biblical Institute will prosper any the more for censorious acts, and the bitter words of its friends. The Vermont Conference will do what it thinks to be right in the matter, when it takes its position. But until then, it has been my opinion, and I have often said, I did not think it proper, under present circumstances, for Agents to circulate among us, and raise funds for an Institute located without our bounds. This is my opinion still, and this my advice, if I were to give any, to all within our Conference.

We need no coercive measures, no threats of organizing a minority, if the Conference do not go for the measure to promote a work of this sort. Will the Conference be more vigorous in its movements, if an excitement from within or without is produced, to carry a favorite project? Such enterprises neither spring up nor go down in a day. Let the matter work a little et our people rest from the incessant cxtra calls for money, until we are fairly rid of debts already contracted for our Seminary. If the opinion becomes prevalent that a General Biblical Institute is the thing we need, and that the one at Concord is the right thing, both Maine and Vermont, and perhaps the Troy Conference also, will fall in and give it their support.

Now let me say, I hope all excitement and hard words, as well as misrepresentations, will forever cease. The scenes of the last Confer ence will not soon be forgotten; nor will the traces of feeling there produced, soon pass away. God forbid they should be contined to eternity. Respectfully, S. P. WILLIAMS

And dearly all of these went for a General Institute, at the last Conference, so that they have undergone no change, during

M GUIZOT-VANDERLYN'S COLUMBUS.

and interesting Paris letter in the Boston Cour-

attention was arrested by a little, pale, meagre man in black, decorated only with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Pale, and meagre, and to others who would wish to reach the small as he was, however, he had about him an sition to which an artist may aspire. air of command, and seemed to receive the universal respect which his bearing challenged. certainly did not, at the moment, think of his being a very great man. His forehead, though high, seemed too retreating for a very profound thinker, and in the deep lines about the darkened eyelids, and in the sallow look of his entire fea-tures, I supposed that I saw the tokens of such disease or weakness as is inconsistent with the idea of the great exertions of a great man.

But still, I confess that I was much pleased with the man; for, through the lines of care or suffering, there seemed to be beaming on his countenance an excellent spirit of good nature; and to his benevolent look he added such charms of conversation, and made himself so much the happy spirit of the party which surrounded him, that I could not help being insensibly engaged in his favor. "That small man conversing with Count Portalis," said Mr. King, stopping to speak with me for a moment, "is Guizot," Guizot, thought I. How little does his appearance betoken the man who at this moment exerts a greater influence on the politics of Europe than almost any other living person, and who, in France, is almost as much a King as Louis Philippe.

A wonderful man is this Guizot. learning is equalled only by his great talents and his unconquerable spirit. With strong tendencies despotism, and a personal ambition that sits ant? enthroned in his soul as a supreme deity, he joins a confidence in himself so unwavering, that it sometimes seems like presumption and arrogance. He seems to believe others. He draws them to him, and makes them his subjects by his apparent faith in them: but, all the while, he never doubts one object of his ambition before him, in the happy hour he presses forward with most astonishing force, crushing his opponents, without mercy, un-der his feet, and breaking down every obstacle in his way; or, with a prudence and caution which more fortunate moment arrives.

Changing with the circumstances, for every sition with an eloquence as wonderfully sucessful as it is apparently rash; and sometimes bowing himself, as if without strength, until the bring them, my dear friend! If they mine, we storm has passed over; prudent, but not coward- must countermine. Bring them, one and all !" ly; politic, but not supple; incapable of being ught, but every way capable of changing, he displays, in the most eminent degree, that great- en as pretty girls as could be found any where. est qualification of a leader—he knows his time. My antagonist's face fell to zero. He has been called a man without convictions. That view of him is not strictly just, though certainly he is no dogmatist, even if he was once re
"Rebutting testimony, C——? Why, your adgarded as a "doctrinaire."

He is capable of yielding much to the opinions witness. What have you to rebut? of others, in order to carry his own purposes; but, "A great deal, your honor. The witness has after all, at the point to which the entire progress given some testimony. She called herself the of his administration is directed will be found certain great, and, for the most part, just principles; whom? By my client. Injured how? By pro-and in the end it will be seen that all his apparent concessions to others, from which a want of con-him. Now, sir, I wish to swear the afflicted for himself, and have really tended to the estab- the defendant.' lishment of his own views. At present, he rules in France, and revels in the conscious security of bitterly, while several of the jury looked on with hundred majority in the Chamber of Deputies. evident commiseration. My triumph was com-He will yield a little to the Jesuits on the educa- plete; but I determined to pay off my legal friend tion question, and gain every thing from them in in his own coin. return for the house of Orleans and against Henry "I do not seek, sir," continued I,

V. He will occupy the military spirit of France the time of this court and jury, by administering ens the peaceable tendencies of the nation, by heart-rending description of this nefarious transac-

the atelier of Mr. Vanderlyn, in Ruede l'Ouest, client. to see the great picture of "the Landing of Columbus," which he has been painting for the ro- will swear but three of them." tunda of the Capitol at Washington. It has been a work of years, and even now is not absolutely daughters, and corresponding and prolonged excompleted, some little foliage in the foreground citement of the jury. having yet to be supplied. In all essential re- had out-generaled him, and so he said, "Cspects, however, the work is done, and on Wednes-stop your nonsense; and take your verdict! he should roll the picture, in order to its being of jury nature, I add that as the foreman passe modesty of such a work as this, especially with bocker. respect to its artistic details. I may, perhaps, however, be allowed a word or two.

Columbus, the principal figure, stands in front, a little to the right, holding in his left hand the royal banner of Castile and Leon, and in his right, with its point to the earth, the good sword with which he would vindicate his claim. The figure is manly and imposing, though I cannot say that the painter has expressed in the face of Columbus the highest mental attributes with which he had a right to invest such a man. The captains who accompanied Columbus stand a little behind him, the jealousy of the one and the trustful respect of the other being admirably expressed, A repentant mutineer, with a wonderful look of sorrow and shame-a priest, whose face perfectly to be peculiar to ecclesiastics-and a bold and generous young cavalier, whose fame and fortune erations, without one wish for improvement are yet to be won by his sword, are the other with fear behind the forest trees, are seen the astonished natives, who look upon the event before

them as an advent of the gods.

know how the men of the pencil in the United ambition to the humblest citizen, and blessings I shall be exceedingly disappointed if they do not award it very high praise. I certainly think it cannot suffer by comparison with any painting in the capital, and there is many a favourite tableau those who purchased the book for us with their blood, and who taught us by their own glorious example, that "the people are the only safe depositories of power." Were half the talent and the capital, and there is many a favourite tableau at the Luxembourg and Versailles, celebrated and praised by all, that I am obliged to regard as inferior to Columbus. There is a truthfulness in soon see the day of her political regeneration.

the grouping of the figures and in the expression of the faces, and there is a harmony, depth and The following passages are taken from a long transparency of coloring that makes one forget that it is a painting that he sees, and it seems after a little, just as if the groups were standing A few evenings after my arrival in Paris, I was there in active life before you. I cannot doubt at a party given by the American minister, on that the Landing of Columbus will be regarded at a party given by the American infiniser, on the occasion of the marriage of a young lady of Albany—Miss Cook, with a French nobleman.

Albany—Miss Cook, with a French nobleman. Albany—Miss Cook, with a French nobleman. fine work, and if it is, as I think it is, worthy of I was wandering through the saloons, when my praise, I hope, certainly, that the toils of the artist will be rewarded in such a manner as will be not only just to him, but a source of encouragement to others who would wish to reach the highest po-

#### THE WAY LAWYERS USE FEMALES

I instituted an action for a large amount, in the county of \_\_\_\_. The suit was brought upon a plain promissory note, which I was assured was founded upon good consideration, and I was curious to know what defence could be set up. I was aware that I had to deal with a wily adversary; and when I offered my note in evidence, and closed my case, I was more terrified than surprised when I heard him direct the sheriff to call Mrs. Jackson. The witness appeared. To my horrer, she was a perfect beauty; posessing a sweet countenance, with exquisite form. I saw at once that my antagonist had formed the same judgment of human nature that I had, and that he was about to make the experiment of washing away the obligation of a note of hand by the tears of a female witness. I knew that nothing but a desperate effort could save my client, and that her testimony must be excluded before she had time to cry.

I rose at once. "I perceive," said I, address ing the court, " that this lady bears the same name with the defendant : I therefore respectfully request that she be placed on the voir dire." This was done. "Will you be kind enough to say, madam, what relation are you to the defend-

" Sir," answered the lady, applying a beautiful embroidered handkerchief to her eves, "I am his injured wife. " 'Then, of course, your honor, the lady's testi

mony is inadmissible "O, very well," interrupted my adversary his own judgment, or misgives in respect to the opinions he seems to have yielded. With the you? Gentleman of the jury, you see that tech-

nicalities are resorted to, to procure a verdict against my client. I hope you will appreciate it, gentleman.' By this time the lady was a beautiful represen tation of Rachel of old; and one glance at the

he knows equally well how to assume, he seems jury was sufficient to convince me that my case most humbly to submit to power, and waits until was ruined. I turned to my client,-"You are gone, my friend," said I. " Gone !" said he, "gone! My dear sir, don't give up my suit so coolthing and against every thing, as his interests may ly. I shall be made a beggar, if I lose this case, require; sometimes storming the posts of the op- and then what will become of my wife and my " O, you have daughters, have you! Run and

> My client rushed out, and as he lived but next door, he almost instantly returned, with half a doz-

" May it please your honor," I began, " I de versary has not been permitted to examine his

viction is argued, have been so many movements daughters of the plaintiff, against the injured wife of

with the tedious war in Algeria, while he strength- the oath to all these witnesses. I am afraid their courting the alliance of England, and the favor tion (of which, be it remembered, they did not of all other powers. He will, in a word, throw a know a syllable,) would unman us all : and vour tub to every whale, but will take care, meantime, honor and this intelligent jury would be tempted to occupy himself with no affairs not important to inflict summary justice upon the base wretch to himself; and in the end those who gained con- who, with a heart like Caligula, and a spirit like cesions from him will find that they have lost Nero, could attempt to doom to a life of beggary. of shame, and perhaps infamy, the offspring of my One day this week I called, with a friend, at unhappy-nay, too credulous, too confiding

> "Sir, in the spirit of a liberal compromise, Here ensued a low burst of anguish from th

day of this week, Mr. Vanderlyn informed me, Of course I did so; but to show my knowledge shipped to the United States by the packet of the me, he said, " I rejoice that you have gained your first of next month. I am not a painter by profes | suit, but before you offered to swear those witness sion, and it therefore becomes me to speak with es, your case was a very dark one."-Knicker-

MONARCHY AND REPUBLICANISM. The watchword of republicanism is progress that of monarchies-repose. Those who are at work, propping up the crumbling thrones and dvnasties of Europe, seek first and last to check the development of mind, and to prevent the lower orders, the substratum of society, from entertaining one thought or hope of elevation. It was openly said by the Emperor of Austria, at the Congress of Laybach-"I do not want learned men-I want only men who will do as I bid them." Hence the subjects of the Emperor of Austria, fettered by a despotism that lays its iron expresses that class of feelings which is supposed hand on soul and mind, as well as body, think only of treading in the footsteps of former genprogress. To live to-day as they lived yester principal persons in the group. On the right, in day—to live to-morrow as they live to-day,—this the distance, some of them cautiously approach- is the summit of their ambition. They toil coning in attitudes of admiration, others shrinking tentedly, to swell the power and importance of a sovereign who cares less for them than for the pampered animal on which he rides-never dreaming, in their degradation, that their condi-On the left, in the farthest distance, the sea spreads out its calm and beautiful waters, upon whose bosom, far away, an island seems to sleep, whose bosom, far away, an island seems to sleep, they are surrounded, and which contrasts so while nearer, within a point of land, lie the frail strongly with their own misery, strike their senses vessels with which the adventurous voyagers had crossed the ocean. The boats are on the beach, down at the left of the principal group, and the fidelity with which the painter has represented their own slavery and degradation. Such a state the boisterously mirthful character, which the of things is happily almost inconceivable to us sailor would be likely to exhibit under such cir- who live in a land of equal right and equal repcumstances, will, I am sure, be acknowledge by all who look upon the company around the land-stant revolution of the wheel of fortune—to see ing place. Half way up the beach, two sailors the millionare of to-day come down to the ground, are scrambling for something shining in the sand, while his servant may, by industry and economy, which they take to be gold, and their struggle instantly presents to the mind one of the leading a state of society in which the poor man must, of ideas of Spanish discovery. I am sure that this necessity, die poor, and transmit his poverty and scene about the boats and on the beach will be toil, as a legacy, to his latest posterity. ings on a form of government which secures th I have said that I am not an artist, and I do not rights of all, and opens the door of honorable States will regard this work of Vanderlyn's; but those who purchased the boon for us with their

Even now, there are a few faint streaks of light in her horizon, and here and there, mind is waking up from the sleep of ages, and earnestly inquiring for the better way. The friends of liberty in the eastern hemisphere look with intense interest to the beacon flame that burns here, and devoutly pray that its light may not be quenched, or suffered to grow dim, while a world's gaze is giveted upon it. We have no fears of the ultimate the sum of the riveted upon it. We have no fears of the ultimate bigne, and Dr. Malan, and others, who understand riveted upon it. We have no fears of the ultimate destiny of our country. That it must and will be glorious, we consider beyond a doubt; but she is solving a grand problem, in the eyes of nations—and an unskilful turn, or wrong step, may delay the progress of liberal principles for years, among those who are now groaning under the iron heel of despotic power. A starred deposit is committed us, in trust for a fettered world—let the property of the same ease and accuracy that he does English, still the work of evangeling the property of t us never be unmindful or negligent of the zation is so great in the United States herself, charge.—N. Y. Sun.

#### THE DUTIES OF THE TIMES.

The times call for a higher spirituality. This may be relied on. must be manifested in an increase of public spirit, of what we venture to call a religious patriotism-a loyal zeal for the great cause of God, in its general aspect. Let the means of grace be multiplied at home; and let us emulate purpose of our fathers to "spread the life" and he light of Christianity "through all the land." Honor the sanctuary; and earnestly guard against an undevout attendance. Unless you would impair its ordinances and wantonly disturb its worshippers, regard it as your imperative duty to be present when the service commences. Let the facilities and advantages of worship be considered in your choice of residences. Fine scenery, rural quiet, and a polished society of neighbors, will never compensate for the lost privilege of constantly worshiping your Lord in the sanc-Let much private devotuary of his holiness. tion be added to the public ordinances. If Jesus, on the most memorable occasion, "went, as he was wont, to the Mount of Olives," let his disciples be often found in secret intercourse with heaven. The deliberate and prayerful reading of it touches into gold. Ministers are compared to holy Scripture will yield inexpressible profit, and "furnish" you "unto all good works." Complaint is sometimes made, that the religion of not ambassadors who need an interpreter. They this day is not so deep, so high, as was that of are stars to illuminate, not clouds to obscure the our forefathers. If so, the reason may be, that truth. Those who preach more to display their we do not spend as many hours as they in holy learning and eloquence than to exhibit Christ, are solitude. Public excitements cannot atone for the want of personal communion with the Triune rays of the Sun of Righteousness from shining God; and the thought of having cultivated another's vineyard, may one day aggravate the sor- being understood by the simple, lest they should row of finding that our own has not been kept. not be admired by the learned. In fact, there is too little meditation, too little of Earnestly.—Sometimes the preacher, if he is the resolve to fix the thoughts, to revolve hallowing truth in the mind, to apply it to the purposes for which it was given, and to search for every thing that can help us in these edifying duties. But, in holy living, the contemplative and the active are not opposed. All energy but that which devotion feeds will be soon wasted. Holy tempers and " all good fidelity," profitable intercourse and the" charity" which " never faileth," all the "things" that are "pure" and of "good report," are the fruit of an unseen culture. On the other hand, all truly religious excitement is tested by an increasing relish for the exposition of the word, a deepening sense of utter dependance on Christ, and a longing to " walk humbly with God." Combined with these marks of spiritual growth, we shall rejoice to observe a tenderness of conscience, the truly filial fear of grieving God, and a sensibility awake to the things which visibly divide the Church from the world. Born from above, and destined for your native skies, rise, beloved brethren, above the fashions and vanities that pass away, to be for ever forgotton, or remembered with tears of more than blood.—Annual Pas. pulpit, as if they were afraid of converting the toral Address of the Wesleyan Conference.

## THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of Nature, and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of Nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on this subject. only makes one folly the atonement of another. The friends of both were present, and it is said Paul, indeed, was scouged and beaten by the that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clear- Jews; but we never read that he beat or scourged ness and power. Whether Hume was convinced of his reasonings, or not, we cannot tell; but at his body imports so much, they must first prove any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the by a scourge; and consequently that thongs and room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door: "O, sir," said he to no deeper than their skin, it is possible they may Robertson, "I find the light of Nature always scourge themselves into very great improvements. sufficient;" and he continued "Pray, don't trouble But they will find that bodily exercise touches not yourself, sir," and so he bowed on. The street the soul, and that neither pride nor lust, nor covdoor was opened, and presently, as he bowed along in the entry, he stumbled over something by corporal discipline. 'Tis not the back, but concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. the heart that must bleed for sin; and consequent-Robertson ran after him with a light, and as he held it over him, whispered softly and cunningly, "You had better have a little light from above, so fast, they are not at all the nearer to their jourfriend Hume." And raising him up, he bade him good night, and returned to his friends.

## SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE.

A letter from Geneva, in the New Orleans Protestant gives the following information respecting the Evangelical Protestants of Switzerland. and their opinion respecting evangelical labors in France. They are of opinion, it seems, that native Frenchmen should be relied on to preach the gospel in France; though, we do not understand by any means, that they would discourage the efforts of our Foreign Evangelical Society to aid such preachers, and other native laborers.

The writer says :-"There is one Professor at the Oratoire who whit behind those he has mentioned, though a much younger man than any of them. Edward doctorship from a German University, and a place for himself in learning, and profound and varied reasoning, side by side with the first man in European estimation, of his part of the continent, ology, D'Aubigne, Sherer, Gaussen, La Harpe, and Pelet. With all my violent American prejudices, I am constrained to say, that except at Princeton, I do not believe there is a Theological School in the United States that can show as fine an array of names in talents and great moral exnent of Europe.

cellence. And it is the only Theological School inconnected with the state on the whole conti-Others may have been better informed, but my apressions were that the evangelical movement in Geneva, and some other parts of Switzerland, was composed almost entirely of the poorer classes upheld by a few great names, as D'Aubigne, Gaussen, and Malan, but no wealth or aristoracy. This is all a mistake. If there is wealth, or aristocracy of blood or birth, or all united, in Geneva or Switzerland, it is in the evangelical party; and not a majority, and consequently stand to the State in the light of dissenters, but they are the very first in society, in titles, and in wealth. A short time since, when the Corresponding Secretary made a small miscalculation of thirteen thousan francs, beyond the receipts of the year, a gentleman well known in Geneva immediately stepped forward and balanced the account. Many others could have done the same without taking a

growth, that, with his American prejudices, habits of thought, and education, he should not think of exchanging that field of labor for one in France. This is the "opinion of men on the ground," and

## THE MINISTER'S DUTY.

How should the mystery of the gospel be made

known? Fully.—We must declare the whole counsel God. Its leading doctrines must be frequently exhibited; such as the universal depravity of mankind; the love of God as the moving cause of our salvation; the death of Christ as the meritorious cause; and the work of the Spirit as the efficacious cause. The law must be preached subser vient to the gospel. These two, though distinct, are not opposite. They are like the perfections of their glorious Author; they harmonize in mutual subserviency in the Christian system. The mystery of the gospel is to be made known.

Plainly.-It requires all our learning, say Archbishop Usher, to make things plain. Godly simplicity is the alchemy that converts every thing like painted windows, that prevent the glorious in. Some ministers, says Quensel, are afraid of

warm in his subject, is charged with enthusiasm; but if the fire of enthusiasm burns anywhere, it should be in the pulpit. Baxter says, nothing is more indecent than a dead preacher, speaking to dead sinners the living truth of the living God. Bridges remarks of the preaching of Whitefield, it was the expression of his whole soul, portrayed in his countenance, the solemnity of his address and deep feeling from within, bursting through at every pore, streaming in his eyes, and breathing an energy of love throughout the effusions of his overflowing heart, that convinced the listening throngs that he was not trifling with them.

Seriously .- Everything demands this; the nature of the work; the importance of the message, the scrutinizing eye of our Master, the character of our hearers, the uncertainty of life, and the approach of eternity. Universally.—We are to make known this

mystery to all. Some are so narrow and contracted in their range, so sparing in their invitations to sinners, and feel themselves so shackled in the

Dependently .-- The spirit alone can discover to our minds the mystery of the gospel; therefore all our efforts must be in a reliance on his aid.—Christian Intelligencer.

## HOW TO GET RID OF SIN.

He that thinks to expiate sin by going barefoot, himself. And if any think that his keeping under that the body cannot be kept under a virtuous mind, and that the mind cannot be made virtuous whipcord are means of grace, and things necessary to salvation. The truth is, if men's religion is etousness, nor any other vice was ever mortified ly, that in this whole course they are like men that are out of their way; let them lash on ever What arguments they have to beguile, poor, simple, unstable souls, I know not; but surely, the practical, casuistical, that is, the principal vital part of their religion, savors very little of spirituality.-Dr. South's Sermons.

## WHY DOES IT CONTINUE

George Combe, of Scotland, who spent a year or two in this country, a few years ago, and travelled extensively, and who has since travelled over nearly all Europe, writes to a friend in this country: In all my wanderings in foreign countries, !

have found intelligent men, eager to inquire into the condition and piospects of the United States of North America, when they heard that was unknown to Dr. Cheever, but who is not a I had visited them; and the descriptions which I gave cheered the hopes of the philanthropists, and animated the efforts of political reformers. Sherer, D. D., is scarcely 30, but he has won a But there was one dark stain on the fair face of the mighty confederacy, which it was impossible for me either to hide or palliate,-that of slavery. Again and again was the question put to me in Dr. Vernet, of the Theological School at Lauand free, to defend and practise slavery? What could I answer? The contradiction between every principle which lies at the foundation of the American Institutions, and of the Christian religion and slavery, was so complete, that an angel from heaven must have stood ashamed and dumb before every virtuous man who asked him for an answer to this question. I explained to my inquiring friends, that the odious system was begun under the British government, long before America was free: but 'Why does it continue?' was the instant rejoinder to this statement. If there is a living being in the United States who does not lament and shudder at this scourge of humanity, he is dead, not only to the voice of conscience and of patriotism, but to the sense of shame and the honor of his country. The grand moral lesson which the United States is reading to the world is neutralized, nay, converted into a known and acknowledged as such here. They are bitter mockery of reason, by slavery; and in every part of Europe where I have travelled, is this deplorable truth known and lamented by the good, but hailed with pleasure and pointed to with triumph by the oppressor and his tools.

It is no new thing for the best men to mee

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Oct. 22.

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who have been for a long time in the various branches, who have been for a long time in their employ,—which, together with great personal experience and unremitted application, enables them to present inducements worthy the consideration of the public.

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N. B. Canstantly on head small class of the content of the low of the property adelphia.

N. B. Constantly on hand snall sized Church Organs, and

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March 23.

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Vol. XVII

THE GO " The Lord G all nations proc holy Scriptures governor of the trolling power is

The heavenly bo the globe on whi sons; the succe beauty of the veg and pleasing val government is esta in a manner pec His government is established and of right. He clair

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were rendered secure, n submission were peculi was so constituted that m influence in its decisions of motive to the constitu right, was to secure pre fieshing and cheering int the heart. To do right look pleasant, and clothe and glory. Those dark cle the mind of the guilty, the prelude of future v were to be dissipated by the Man, under the moral g only possessed an ability, obedience, but this ability ture and constitution with The great doctrine of the bodied in the creed of all one that has been the th Sentile, is the primitive i pur first parents. "God n the image of God crea emale created he them." ween man and his make then a physical one. "I lken God?" Surley the lance between an holy an

ithout body or parts, fill nd all eternity, and any owever erect, complicates semblance, therefore, m ne, and doubtless consists aortality.
1. In holiness. This, a s primeval state, consiste an freedom from actual i oliness; there was a pos ossessing the entire ma reated with the same q

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nan. This perfection ext onstitution, his moral sus ntellectual powers.

2. Immortality. Absolu esses immortality. "Fro ower, man was possesse r as his soul was conc as unconditional; but the ure of the soul, as well imortality, no doubt the s physical constitution, to the fall. The nature on, the elements with while vors this position; yet w ency was counteracted tree of life; but when ord, which turned every the tree of life, preve ich was the perfection

> For the Herald a A NIGHT AT T

government of God.

Sandwich, Mass.

had, for fourteen even mourners who found no Why is it," said I to my ng our way through t s, for the fifteenth eve se souls are not convert ich prayer, and so little wer could come from reproved for our lack Ve stopped at the house before going to the the result of our con were going to the mee o could be saved only yer, that it would not be it logether, to pray for like covenant with us, ted. Without ratifyin at to the meeting with hour minds that some n our minds, that somethed in answer to prayer the congregation was far and nothing unusual app exercises, until we in fi when, as we though he, manifesting unusual